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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
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FOR MOTOR CARS,
MOTOR CYCLES AND
MOTOR BOATS
"GOODYEAR" and
"DUNLOP" TYRES.
ALAN ROSS & Co.,
4, Des Vaux Rd., H.K.
Tele. 57.

No. 18,568. 號六十六百五千八萬一第 日三初月十年巳丁 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1917. 六禮拜 號七十月一十年六國民華中 Price, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 57½ lbs. net.
In Bags 50 lbs. net.
HEWITT, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. 784.

**BRITISH
PILSENER
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**BURTON-
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MACGREGOR & Co.**

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JUST ARRIVED.

**FIRST-CLASS DUMP PROOF, AMERI-
CAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.**
12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of
Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges, made of the finest dump
proof material, steel lined inside, with brass
casing 11" deep on the outside, are especially
made to withstand the effects of damp
climate and are second to none for reliability
in the field.

We have also received a consignment of
B.S.A. Air Rifles.

Inspection Invited.

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10 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

**FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
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Photographs Goods of every Description

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Custom Made in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1819.

[538]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 15 "
11.00 " " 12.00 p.m.	" " 15 "
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.	" " 15 "
1.00 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " 15 "
1.15 " " 1.45 " "	" " 15 "
1.45 " " 2.15 " "	" " 15 "
2.15 " " 2.45 " "	" " 15 "
2.45 " " 3.00 " "	" " 15 "
NIGHT CARS	
3.00 p.m. and 3.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.	Every Half Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter Hour.
SUNDAYS	
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.30 " "	" " 10 "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon	" " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " 15 "
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 " "	" " 15 "
1.30 " " 2.00 " "	" " 15 "
2.00 " " 2.30 " "	" " 15 "
2.30 " " 3.00 " "	" " 15 "
NIGHT CARS on Week Days	
Between Car 11.15 Midnight	

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Vaux Road Central.
Buses and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
noted in the Company's time-table, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No special
tickets will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
at Company's Office or by Cash at Bank
of China.

JOHN D. MONTAGNA, SOLE
General Manager.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 31st OCTOBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 8 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through a.m.	No. 10 Local a.m.	No. 11 Through p.m.	No. 12 Local p.m.	No. 13 Through p.m.	No. 14 Local p.m.	No. 15 Through p.m.	No. 16 Local p.m.	No. 17 Through p.m.	No. 18 Local p.m.	No. 19 Through p.m.	No. 20 Local p.m.	No. 21 Through p.m.
CANTON (Chi Shek) dep.	7.25	7.45	8.15	11.15	11.45	12.15	1.45	2.15	2.45	3.15	3.45	4.15	4.45	5.15
CHI SHEK (Chi Shek) dep.	7.40	8.00	8.30	11.30	12.00	12.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30
SHAM SHUI dep.	7.55	8.15	8.45	11.45	12.15	12.45	2.15	2.45	3.15	3.45	4.15	4.45	5.15	5.45
SHAM SHUI (Chi Shek) dep.	8.10	8.30	9.00	12.00	12.30	1.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00
TAIPO dep.	8.25	8.45	9.15	12.15	12.45	1.15	2.45	3.15	3.45	4.15	4.45	5.15	5.45	6.15
TAIPO (Chi Shek) dep.	8.40	9.00	9.30	12.30	1.00	1.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30
TAIPO (Chi Shek) dep.	8.55	9.15	9.45	12.45	1.15	1.45	3.15	3.45	4.15	4.45	5.15	5.45	6.15	6.45
TAIPO (Chi Shek) dep.	9.10	9.30	10.00	1.00	1.30	2.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00
TAIPO (Chi Shek) dep.	9.25	9.45	10.15	1.15	1.45	2.15	3.45	4.15	4.45	5.15	5.45	6.15	6.45	7.15
TAIPO (Chi Shek) dep.	9.40	10.00	10.30	1.30	2.00	2.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30
TAIPO (Chi Shek) dep.	9.55	10.15	10.45	1.45	2.15	2.45	4.15	4.45	5.15	5.45	6.15	6.45	7.15	7.45
TAIPO (Chi Shek) dep.	10.10	10.30	11.00	2.00	2.30	3.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00
TAIPO (Chi Shek) dep.	10.25	10.45	11.15	2.15	2.45	3.15	4.45	5.15	5.45	6.15	6.45	7.15	7.45	8.15
TAIPO (Chi Shek) dep.	10.40	11.00	11.30	2.30	3.00	3.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30
TAIPO (Chi Shek) dep.	10.55	11.15	11.45	2.45	3.15	3.45	5.15	5.45	6.15	6.45	7.15	7.45	8.15	8.45
TAIPO (Chi Shek) dep.	11.10	11.30	12.00	3.00	3.30	4.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00
TAIPO (Chi Shek) dep.	11.25	11.45	12.15	3.15	3.45	4.15	5.45	6.15	6.45	7.15	7.45	8.15	8.45	9.15
TAIPO (Chi Shek) dep.	11.40	12.00	12.30	3.30	4.00	4.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30
TAIPO (Chi Shek) dep.	11.55	12.15	12.45	3.45	4.15	4.45	6.15	6.45	7.15	7.45	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Local a.m.	No. 2 Through a.m.	No. 3 Local a.m.	No. 4 Through p.m.	No. 5 Local p.m.	No. 6 Through p.m.	No. 7 Local p.m.	No. 8 Through p.m.	No. 9 Local p.m.	No. 10 Through p.m.	No. 11 Local p.m.	No. 12 Through p.m.	No. 13 Local p.m.	No. 14 Through p.m.
TAIPO (Chi Shek) dep.	7.25	7.45	8.15	11.15	11.45	12.15	1.45	2.15	2.45	3.15	3.45	4.15	4.45	5.15
TAIPO (Chi Shek) dep.	7.40	8.00	8.30	11.30	12.00	12.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30
TAIPO (Chi Shek) dep.	7.55	8.15	8.45	11.45	12.15	12.45	2.15	2.45	3.15	3.45	4.15	4.45	5.15	5.45
TAIPO (Chi Shek) dep.	8.10	8.30	9.00	12.00	12.30	1.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00
TAIPO (Chi Shek) dep.	8.25	8.45	9.15	12.15	12.45	1.15	2.45	3.15	3.45	4.15	4.45	5.15	5.45	6.15
TAIPO (Chi Shek) dep.	8.40	9.00	9.30	12.30	1.00	1.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30
TAIPO (Chi Shek) dep.	8.55	9.15	9.45	12.45	1.15	1.45	3.15	3.45	4.15	4.45	5.15	5.45	6.15	6.45
TAIPO (Chi Shek) dep.	9.10	9.30	10.00	1.00	1.30	2.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00
TAIPO (Chi Shek) dep.	9.25	9.45	10.15	1.15	1.45	2.15	3.45	4.15	4.45	5.15	5.45	6.15	6.45	7.15
TAIPO (Chi Shek) dep.	9.40	10.00	10.30	1.30	2.00	2.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30
TAIPO (Chi Shek) dep.	9.55	10.15	10.45	1.45	2.15	2.45	4.15	4.45	5.15	5.45	6.15	6.45	7.15	7.45
TAIPO (Chi Shek) dep.	10.10	10.30	11.00	2.00	2.30	3.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00
TAIPO (Chi Shek) dep.	10.25	10.45	11.15	2.15	2.45	3.15	4.45	5.15	5.45	6.15	6.45	7.15	7.45	8.15
TAIPO (Chi Shek) dep.	10.40	11.00	11.30	2.30	3.00	3.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30
TAIPO (Chi Shek) dep.	10.55	11.15	11.45	2.45	3.15	3.45	5.15	5.45	6.15	6.45	7.15	7.45	8.15	8.45
TAIPO (Chi Shek) dep.	11.10	11.30	12.00	3.00	3.30	4.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00
TAIPO (Chi Shek) dep.	11.25	11.45	12.15	3.15	3.45	4.15	5.45	6.15	6.45	7.15	7.45	8.15	8.45	9.15
TAIPO (Chi Shek) dep.	11.40	12.00	12.30	3.30	4.00	4.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30
TAIPO (Chi Shek) dep.	11.55	12.15	12.45	3.45	4.15	4.45	6.15	6.45	7.15	7.45	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45

* Will stop at Tai Po and Shing Shui to allow First-Class Passengers to alight,
on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table
will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

Stations	No. 1 Local a.m.	No. 2 Through a.m.	No. 3 Local p.m.	No. 4 Through p.m.	No. 5 Local p.m.	No. 6 Through p.m.
Fanning dep.	8.30	11.25	2.50	5.50	8.50	11.50
Shatankok dep.	8.45	11.40	3.05	6.05	9.05	12.05
Fanning arr.	8.45	11.40	3.05	6.05	9.05	12.05
Shatankok arr.	8.50	11.45	3.10	6.10	9.10	12.10



MITSUBISHI ZOSEN KAISHA, LTD.

1A, A.B.C. WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND ELECTRIC WORKS, USED

Buildings and Repairs of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers.
Manufacturers of Condensers, Boilers, and Engines. Also of Boilers, Engines,
Pumps, Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, etc., etc.

NAGASAKI.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

Length on Keel Blocks	610 feet	250	714 feet
Width of Entrance on bottom	77	85	88
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	77	85	88
PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.			
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 80 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.			

KOBE.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS

Lifting Power	No. 1 7,000 tons	No. 2 12,000 tons	No. 3 15,000 tons
Max. Length of Ship taken in	400 feet	400 feet	400 feet
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	65	65	65
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	25	25	25

"HIKOSHIMA" (Near Shimonoseki).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" SHIMONOSEKI.

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	368 feet 10 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	55
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25
Floating Crane capable of lifting 10 tons weight.	

THE NAGASAKI KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS

are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt trans-
action of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.

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725

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"La Flor de la Isabela."

CIGARS OF QUALITY FROM MANILA.

PIGTALES, FAVORITOS J. DOTRE, ESPECIALS TABACALERA.</

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NEW MODEL
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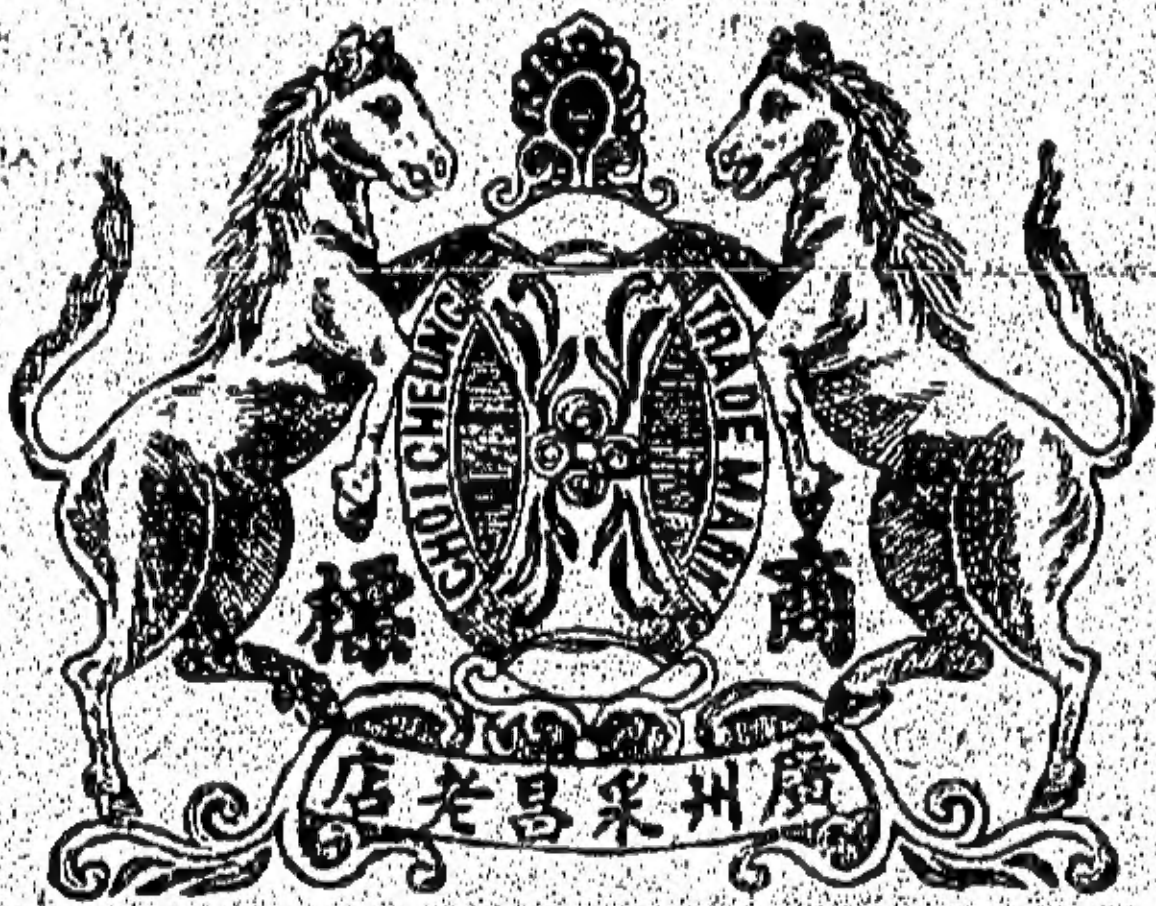
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& CO., LTD.

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CHOY CHEUNG OLD SHOP.

The undersigned has been carrying on the business of silk and silk threads of different colours for embroidery, &c., for over 70 years, and it is well known in China as well as in Foreign Countries for numbers of years that we have selected the best articles to supply our Customers. We have no branch shop anywhere. As some unscrupulous person or persons have recently imitated our TRADE MARK, and used our names to palm off inferior articles with a view to gain, we have petitioned the proper Commercial Authorities, besides the copper plate and lithograph printed labels that are in use, to have our TRADE MARK composed of TWO HORSES WITH A DEVICE IN THE CENTRE registered, of which we request our Customers to take particular notice, so as to avoid any disappointment.

Our Address is CHOY CHEUNG, No. 1, Ching Wan Lane, in Tai Yee Street, Canton, and Our Agency is in Messrs. V. A. ROZARIO & Co., the top floor of the Mutual Store, Shakes Road, so as to facilitate the transaction of business.

CHOY CHEUNG.

ANNUAL SALE.

A Rare Opportunity for Securing General Bargains at Enormous Reduction in Price.

Mr. D. CHELLARAM offers his entire Stock-in-Trade of Oriental Silks, Fancy, Corded and Brocaded Crops, Satin, Silk Sweaters, Fur Scarfs, Silk Wrappers, Evening Gowns, Gold Jewellery and Curios of all kinds at Greatly Reduced Prices for a few days only.

Those who desire to buy Xmas and New Year Presents will find this an unique opportunity for securing Rare Articles at Bargain Prices.

D. CHELLARAM,

Silk, Jewellery and Drapery Store,
25-26, Queen's Road, Central,
HONGKONG.

(122)

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STENOGRAPHS.
Pte. S. Bell was enrolled on 9.11.17, and posted to Stretcher Bearer Section.
Pte. A. G. Pasmore was enrolled on 9.11.17 and posted to "D" Co.
Pte. F. H. Crannell was enrolled on 13.11.17 and posted to "A" Co., No. 4 Platoon.
Reference Corps Order No. 1 dated 9.11.17, the name of Private J. A. Howe was inserted in error.
Sappers G. F. Alves and E. G. Anderson are permitted to resign on leaving the Colony dated 10.11.17.

LEAVE.
G. Q. M. S. D. Toller, "B" Co., is granted 2 months' sick leave from 17.11.17.
Pte. C. H. P. Day, "B" Co., is granted 3 months' sick leave from 23.11.17.
Pte. S. H. Dodwell, "B" Co., is granted 1 month's leave from 22.11.17.
Pte. N. J. Stubb, "B" Co., is granted 1 month's leave from 22.11.17.
Spr. T. Gibbison, Eng. Co., is granted 3 months' leave from 14.11.17.

TRANSFERS.
No. 420 Private J. A. Howe, "A" Co., No. 4 Platoon, is transferred to "D" Co., temporary order dated 3.11.17.
Reference Corps Order No. 2 dated 9.11.17, the transfers of the following from "B" Co. to "A" Co. are cancelled:—Corpl. H. T. Jackman, Ptes. F. Allen, A. H. Hollingsworth and D. Jaffe.
No. 633 Pte. J. M. McLeod is transferred from "B" Co. to "A" Co., No. 4 Platoon dated 16.11.17.

APPOINTMENTS.
Corpl. W. H. Edmonds and P. Mende, "A" Co., No. 4 Platoon, to be Sergeant-Instructors.
Corporal W. H. Edmonds is appointed Lance-Sergeant dated 15.11.17.
Corporal F. Mende is appointed Lance-Sergeant dated 18.11.17, and is attached to "B" Co.

DRESS.
Guards will parade wearing greatcoats until further orders.

ALLOTMENT OF RIFLE RANGE.
King's Park Range is allotted to the Hongkong Police on week-days for 6 weeks from 3.12.17, from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays and from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. on other days.

ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE.
The following is the result of Classification Practices of a batch of details of the Corps at the Peak Range:
Number exercised 41
Marksmen nil
1st Class Shots 8
2nd 24
3rd 9
The averages were—
Practise 13 11.0
14 14.2
15 14.9
16 13.9
17 9.7
18 8.0
19 2.5

Company Average 69.8

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPTAIN

J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

PARADES AT BELCHERS BATTERY.

Monday, 19th inst.—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Company, D.R.F. class only.

5.20 p.m. Left Half Company, D.R.F. class only.

Tuesday, 20th inst.—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Company, Full parade.

5.20 p.m. Left Half Company, full parade.

Thursday, 22nd inst.—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Company (Gun numbers other than specialists).

5.30 p.m. Left Half Company (Gun numbers other than specialists).

Friday, 23rd inst.—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Company Layers and Setters class only.

5.30 p.m. Left Half Company Layers and Setters class only.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN

W. RUSSELL.

18th to 23rd inst.—

E. L. Manning nightly at Belchers and Lyceum, Parades as per Rosters at Headquarters.

Engine drivers at 6.15 p.m.

Electricians at 7 p.m.

Officers next for duty at 8 p.m.

Belchers, 2nd-Lieut. Brown.

Lyceum, 2nd-Lieut. Templeton.

Parades for instruction—Classes for higher ratings at Belchers at 5 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday, under Staff Sergeants Overend and Parsons.

R.E. Corporal Day and 2nd-Corporal Norris, H.K.D.C. Attendance at these lectures is compulsory for 1/0 ratings.

Details of duties at Lyceum, from 17th to 30th inst., is posted at Headquarters.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR

H. A. MORGAN.

"B" COMPANY.

PARADES.

Monday, 19th inst.—

4.30 p.m. No. 6 Platoon, Nos. 5 and 6 Sections, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2. Practises 5, 6, 7 and 12. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, 20th inst.—

4.30 p.m. No. 5 Platoon, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2. Practises 5 and 8. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 21st inst.—

4.30 p.m. No. 6 Platoon, Nos. 7 and 8 Sections, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2. Practises 6, 7 and 12. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

Dress: Clean fatigues.

Monday, 19th inst.—

5.10 p.m. Mess. Detailed below at Headquarters. Privates Field, Harper, Hind, Jack, Labrum, Logan, McKerr, Pingue, Stapleton, and Todd, P.C.

STENOGRAPHER SECTION.

Tuesday, 20th inst.—

5.15 p.m. Drill at Headquarters. (Continued at foot of next column.)

CHINA'S COTTON POSSIBILITIES.

In view of the growing demand for raw cotton and the scarcity of the material in Japan, the Industry Investigation Bureau of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce made a report to the following effect, laying stress on the cotton productivity of China.

The world's demand for cotton has been increasing fast, and the production thereof has kept pace. The year before the outbreak of the European War, the world's consumption of raw cotton was estimated at 10,942,000 bales, while the output for the same was 10,197,000 bales. Thus the supply of cotton has not met the increase of demand. It is a question before the world as to where the increase of supply is to be looked for. The majority of experts point to India, but the position of China cannot be ignored.

China as a cotton-producing country may be ranked the third in the world, although no accurate figures are obtainable. The output of the United States ranges from 13,000,000 to 14,000,000 bales; that of India is about 4,000,000 bales; inferring from various reports, the production in China is approximately 2,000,000 bales. Such is the position of China, without any encouragement from the Chinese Government, and hence if the Chinese authorities wish to organize a body to look after the industry, as seen in other nations, one can imagine what part China will play in the cotton production of the world.

The development of the spinning industry in Shanghai in the last 12 or 13 years has enhanced the cotton cultivation of China, so that an increase of production was witnessed. The spinning industry is yet making expansions, and it is urgent that the Chinese Government should see that the supply be increased, in the meantime bringing about a change in the quality of the fibres. In the year 1918 the Chinese Government took into its service an expert on cotton from the United States, creating an experimental station which may be said to be the first step in attempting to bring a change in cotton there. Whether China will realize its aims, remains to be seen. Much good or harm will be caused, according to the regulations affecting producers, i.e., restrictions to the extent of freedom of limitations on the farmers.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

PROMOTION.

The following promotion is made subject to the approval of Major-General J. C. Dalton, Chief Commissioner—
Lance-Corporal Wei Kan to be Corporal.

Y.M.C.A. DIVISION.

Tuesday, November 20th—

8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Thursday, November 22nd—

8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Wednesday, November 21st—

2 p.m. Band Practice.

Saturday, November 24th—

2 p.m. Band Practice.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE DIVISION.

Thursday, November 22nd—

1.30 p.m. Banding Practice.

Friday, November 23rd—

4.30 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Monday, November 19th—

4.30 p.m. First Aid Class.

Tuesday, November 20th—

1.30 p.m. Squad Drill.

Thursday, November 22nd—

4.30 p.m. First Aid Class.

Friday, November 23rd—

4.30 p.m. Squad Drill.

VICTORIA DIVISION.

Thursday, November 22nd—

4.30 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

(Sgd.) E. RAFFLES.

District Supt. in Charge of District.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1917.

RECRUITS.

Monday, 19th inst.—

5.15 p.m. All units, except "D" Co., on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergeants Oxberry and Edmonds and Corpl. Grimes. Dress: Drill order.

5.15 p.m. Quarry Bay residents at Taikeo Dock.

Friday, 23rd inst.—

5.15 p.m. New members (joined since 1.10.17), at Headquarters, under C.S.M. Cook and such other instructors as may be available.

5.15 p.m. Quarry Bay residents at Taikeo Dock.

DETAILS.

On duty from 18th to 19th inst. inclusive.

"A" COMPANY.

Orderly Officer to 17th inst.—2nd-Lieut. F. H. Thomas.

Orderly Officer on 18th inst.—2nd-Lieut. R. Sutherland.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY 2ND-LIEUT.

J. E. W. BEARD.

PARADES.

Saturday, 17th inst.—

1.30 p.m. Issue of new Caps and Belts at Headquarters.

Note the alteration in the time.

The Company will parade in full uniform with water bottles and haversacks. Buglers will carry their bugles.

Section-Commanders will also collect all signalling flags (8 pairs were issued to 1st Section) and return the same to Store.

Sunday, 18th inst.—

10.30 a.m. Church Parade. Fall in at Headquarters.

Monday, 19th inst.—

5.15 p.m. No. 1 and 2 Sections at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Buglers at Headquarters.

Wednesday, 21st inst.—

5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections at Yau-mat Football Ground.

5.30 p.m. Buglers at Yau-mat Football Ground.

6.30 p.m. Gymnasium at St. Andrew's Church Hall.

(Sgd.) G. E. STEWART, Capt.

Adjutant, H. K. Defence Corps.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1917.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY.

Saturday, 17th inst.—

3 p.m. Football at Yau-mat Football Ground.

Nos. 3 and 4 Section at Victoria Church Ground.

Nos. 1 and 2 Sections at Yau-mat Football Ground.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S THANKS-GIVING PRO-CELANATION.

The following is the text of the Thanksgiving Proclamation of the President of the United States:—
By the President of the United States of America.

"It has long been the honoured custom of our people to turn in the fruitful Autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for His many blessings and mercies to us as a nation. That custom we can follow now, even in the midst of the tragedy of a world shaken by war and immeasurable disaster, in the midst of sorrow and great peril, because, even amidst the darkness that has gathered about us, we can see the great blessings God has bestowed upon us—blessings that are better than mere peace of mind and prosperity of enterprise. We have been given the opportunity to serve mankind, as we once served ourselves in the great day of our Declaration of Independence, by taking up arms against a tyranny that threatened to master and enslave men everywhere, and joining with other free peoples in demanding for all the nations of the world what we then demanded and obtained for ourselves.

In this day of the revelation of our duty, not only to defend our own rights as a nation but to defend also the rights of free men throughout the world, there has been vouchsafed us in full and timely measure the resolution and spirit of united action. We have been brought to one mind and purpose. A new vigour of common council and common action has been revealed in us.

We should especially thank God that in such circumstances, in the midst of the greatest enterprise the spirits of men have entered upon, we have, if we but observe a reasonable and practicable economy, abundance with which to supply the needs of those associated with us, as well as our own.

A new light shines about us. The great duties of a new day awaken a new and greater national spirit in us. We shall never again be divided or wonder what stuff we are made of; and while we render thanks for these things let us pray Almighty God that in all humbleness of spirit we may look always to Him for guidance, that we may be kept constant in the spirit and purpose of service; that in His grace our minds may be directed and our hands strengthened, and that His good time liberty and security and peace and the comradeship of a common justice may be vouchsafed all the nations of the Earth.

Wherefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of November next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and invite the people throughout the land to cease upon that day from their ordinary occupations and in their several homes and places of worship to render thanks to God, the Great Ruler of Nations."

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

The total trade of Japan for the first nine months of the year, according to the compilation of the Department of Finance, was estimated at 1,140,914,600 yen for exports and 749,019,439 yen for imports, a total of 1,841,333,039 yen against 1,324,319,670 yen, showing an increase of 517,013,369 yen. The above export returns when compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, show an increase of 375,401,128 yen; of the imports the increase was estimated at 141,013,141 yen.

In general the shipments of all goods have shown an increase, but the chief were wheat 11,600,000 yds., canned goods 18,000,000 yen, raw silk 73,000,000 yen, cotton yarns 12,000,000 yen, copper 28,000,000 yen and others 31,000,000 yen. There are others which have exceeded the million yen mark. Those which have met a decrease were gelatine, kinsley oil, fish and sperm oils, sulphur, pepper, mint, leather goods, woolen goods, silk handkerchiefs, cotton bath robes, cotton hosiery, underwear, other hosiery goods and straw mats.

The imports which have shown a remarkable increase were oil cake 12,000,000 yen, wool 11,000,000 yen, steel rods, poles and plates 52,000,000 yen and machinery 10,000,000 yen. Those which have declined were sugar, hides and leather, para rubber, iron and other ores, tannin extracts, caustic soda, pulp, lead, nickel, antimony, brass and bronze, cotton goods, papers and nails.

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DEVIL'S PEAK.

Green Devil's Peak, your sides are steep.
As up your paths we slowly creep.
Our shirts are damp, our curses deep.
But when in F. C. Post we sleep,
Midst pests that fly, and pests that creep,
And nameless things that run and leap,
Sweet Devil's Peak—I'd sell you cheap.

Along my sheets the ants parade,
And hosts of bugs my rest invade,
Mosquitoes sing around my bed,
The lizards chuckle overhead,
The centipedes are forming fours,
Fat frogs come rolling through the doors,
And every pest that creeps or wings,
Make straight for me and stings and stings,
And if at last I restless doze,
Why then the bally 'phone bell goes.

Fair Devil's Peak, to sing your praise,
Your moonlight nights and sun-drenched days,
Your jungle paths and green-clad steep,
Your breezy heights and shaded deep,
To praise your charms I'll need to stay,
Sweet Devil's Peak—a mile away.

GUNNER.

HEATHER DAY.

All fear of a Heather famine on Heather Day has happily been dispelled, and the Committee charged with the organization of Heather Day on the 30th inst. are deeply grateful to those ladies and gentlemen who were foresighted enough to arrange for small consignments of the "bonnie purple bloom" gathered "mong Scotia's hills . . . supreme," with the result that, while prolific use cannot be made of it, there is enough heather in the hands of the Committee to fully carry out the decoration of badges. The heather specially ordered has not arrived, due, no doubt, to the present extraordinary dislocation of shipping.

With regard to the Official Badges to be sold on Heather Day, we are informed that these are to be mounted on blue ribbon and Messrs. Tak Cheong & Co. have undertaken to decorate 5,000 of them. Special Badges on tartan ribbon will be made up by Messrs. Wm. Powell, Ltd., on request at private expense.

Among items for the Fair not already mentioned we hear that a "Zoo" is being organised, also a "fine arts" exhibition, and that donkey rides for children are to be provided.

The home of Miss Anton, who is in charge of the sale of fancy goods made by the ladies, is a scene of great activity. The appeal to the ladies published in our advertising columns the other day seems to have had the desired result, and many articles of every conceivable kind suitable for the purpose of the fancy goods and Scottish Delicacies Stall are arriving daily. No limit has been or is intended to be placed upon the work of the ladies, for every article received can be turned in one way or another into coin of the realm to help forward the good cause.

The Royal Hongkong Golf Club has sent to Mr. John Macdonald, Hon. Treasurer "Heather Day," a cheque for \$96, being 60 per cent. of the receipts from the competitions held during this month to be credited to the "Heather Day" Fund.

"THE POLICE RESERVE GAZETTE."

The November issue of "The Police Reserve Gazette" just to hand, completes the first volume of this popular monthly magazine, and congratulations are due to those responsible for its production, not only because it has so successfully weathered the first year of its existence but also because the high standard that marked the initial number has been more than maintained. There were many who predicted a short life for this little offspring of the Hongkong Police Reserve, but it enters upon its second year a healthy and flourishing infant with an excellent circulation.

The number under review contains No. 11 of "Police Reserve Songs" by "E.W.H.," the opening chapter of a local "Pepys' Diary"; another article on Hongkong in the early days; a story of the trials of a P.C. on "Our Day" some happy "sayings" by famous men easily recognisable; a humorous article on how it was written; and other matter, including mention of the Corps activities during the past month. A clever cartoon by Lieut. Millington humorously indicating possible consequences of the abolition of cuts in hotels is an attractive feature.

Next month's special number is promised, and for the contributions, grave or gay, are cordially invited.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

A TEMPORARY LOAN.

In the case of two Chinese charged, on remand, with the theft of sixteen singlets, valued at \$17, from their employer, a shopkeeper in Shanghai Street, Yau-mat, the charge was amended to that of unlawfully pawning, without the consent of their employer.

Mr. Wood sentenced them to three months' hard labour.

AN UNLAWFUL SOCIETY.

Two Chinese were charged with being members of an unlawful society.

Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., asked that the charges might be withdrawn. Although documents found related to an unlawful Society, there was insufficient evidence against the two men to warrant a conviction.

Mr. Dyer Ball granted the application.

RETURNING FROM BANISHMENT.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to returning from banishment before his term had expired.

The defendant said he was banished when only 18 years of age for stealing some brass, and had remained away ever since. He had had a hard time of it.

Mr. J. R. Wood enquired whether he could find someone to guarantee his good behaviour, and, on being answered in the affirmative, remanded the accused till next Monday, for enquiries to be made.

TIRED OF LIFE.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to attempting to commit suicide by drowning.

Inspector Grant deposed that on the 14th instant, the defendant boarded the ferry launch *Yui Sing* at Hongkong and, when nearing Kowloon city, jumped overboard, leaving a note in which he stated that he was weary of life. His wife and children were dead, and he did not care to live without them. The man was rescued by the *Yui Sing* and taken to the Police Station.

The case was remanded for a week.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A CHILD'S BANGLES.

A youthful Chinese was charged with snatching a bangle from a two-year-old child in Queen's Road, Central.

The facts, as alleged by the prosecution, were that the child was being carried on its father's back, when the defendant came up behind and snatched the bangle off the child's wrist.

The defendant's story was that the bangle fell to the ground and he picked it up, intending to return it to the owner, when the man seized him and handed him over to a *lukong*.

The defendant was remanded till to-morrow, as he had witnesses to call.

ASSAULTING A EUROPEAN.

A Chinese was charged with assaulting Mr. John Arnold, of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.

Mr. Arnold stated that while he was going west, in a ricksha drawn by two coolies, the defendant, who was carrying a box in one hand and a bamboo pole in the other, collided with it. The box fell into the ricksha, and witness was thrown out. The defendant, annoyed at the collision, struck one of the drivers of the ricksha with the bamboo pole. He also attempted to strike witness, but the blow was warded off. The ricksha pullers had shouted a warning to the defendant to get out of the way, but the man paid no heed to it.

Both the ricksha coolies, giving evidence, stated that the ricksha was travelling at a slow speed, and when the warning was shouted to the defendant he could have easily got out of the way. The defendant, who went into the witness-box, said he was proceeding in a westerly direction, when the ricksha which was approaching from behind, collided with him. The box fell opposite him, while the bamboo pole was thrown across the tram-lines. He picked up the bamboo, whereupon the complainant charged him with assault and handed him over to an Indian constable.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$10, remanding that it was an accident, and that the defendant had no right to assault the complainant. Accidents would sometimes occur, and defendant had no right to show annoyance.

£100 FOR EVERY U-BOAT SUNK.

Officers and crews of our mercantile marine are offered a new bonus of the ten in their valourous encounters with U-boats, which take place constantly day and night. Mr. John Jaffe, of Nice, offers rewards of £100 each, up to 12 in all, to the master, officers and crew of any British merchant vessel who can prove to the satisfaction of the committee of Lloyd's that their vessel has destroyed an enemy submarine. Mr. Jaffe offers this reward to the first cases reported during the 12 months from September 10th, 1917, to September 10th, 1918.

SPORT.

BILLIARDS.

SOLDIERS' CLUB TOURNAMENT.

The 88th Company gained a lead of 303 points in this competition at the Soldiers' Club on Thursday evening in the first two games of the round.

Scores:—
88th Co., R.G.A. 20th MIDDLESEX REGT.
Gunner Burns 250 Pte. Geall 131
Gunner Donaldson 250 Sergt. Leigh 167

VOLLEY BALL.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE WINS THE LEAGUE SHIELD.

In the presence of a large gathering of spectators, the final match in the Senior Division of the Volley-Ball League was played last evening at the Chinese Y.M.C.A., when Queen's College defeated St. Paul's College by two goals to nil, and won the shield. Three games were played altogether, though the winners secured the victory in the first game.

At the conclusion, Professor Middleton Smith presented the trophy to the winning team, and congratulated them on their success, expressing the hope that they would repeat it next year and so obtain permanent possession of the shield. He pointed out the importance of athletics in promoting the physical development of the Chinese students.

CRICKET.

CIVIL SERVICE v. 25TH MIDDLESEX.

The following will represent the Civil Service at Home to-day, at 2 p.m.:—Hon. Mr. C. Severn (Captain), R. E. O. Bird, B. W. Bradbury, W. Dixon, F. Ling, Z. C. Wicheall, E. W. Hamilton, D. M. Goodall, W. H. Edmonds, J. C. C. Fletcher, and P. T. Lambie.

KOWLOON v. NAVY.

In this league match at King's Park at 2.15 p.m. to-day Kowloon will be represented by:—J. P. Robinson, J. Stalker, C. J. Stapleton, A. A. Claxton, R. Pestonji, P. H. Cobb, W. J. Elson, R. E. Lindell, L. E. S. Hodge, F. Wheeler and L. J. Blackburn.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

The Navy and R.G.A. meet to-day in the United Services League on the Club Ground. The gunners will be without the services of Edgeler, Gorman and Halls, the first two being on the suspension list and Halls sick with a cracked ankle. If the sailors can put out a full team, the R.G.A. will have the utmost difficulty in averting defeat. The Artillerymen played a good game last week against the Club and thoroughly deserved their win. Their forwards this year are good, although there was an inclination on the part of the centre men to go in for the sensational, gallery style of play, which in these days does not pay. One man does not make a forward line any more than one swallow makes a summer, and if the ball invariably goes to one particular player when the side is approaching goal the opposing halves and backs will soon render his efforts non-effective, if they know their business, however good he is.

The 87th Company got off with a surprisingly light sentence in the 87th v. 88th match. The Board held that the referee was quite efficient, thus finding the team guilty of walking off the field for no reason except that a penalty was given against them. The Stonecutters team lost the points, as they had already done when they walked off, and all the players were suspended for a fortnight. This reads like a slight punishment, but it was arranged that, as the 87th Company would be unable to turn out a team with eleven players suspended, the fixture list should be altered, their matches being postponed till after the fortnight's suspension. The result is that the offenders escape with no punishment whatever, and a perfectly innocent team—the R.G.A. 1st division—loses a couple of its players because they misconducted themselves in a junior division match. If misconduct is dealt with in such a feeble fashion as this it is hardly to be wondered at that "unpleasant incidents" are of frequent occurrence in local football.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.
Navy v. R.G.A. Club Ground, Kick-off, 4.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Wright.
DIVISION II.
Staff and Departments v. St. Joseph's College, Club Ground, Kick-off, 3 p.m. Referee, Mr. Leach.
Kowloon v. South China Athletic, Navy Ground, Kick-off, 3 p.m. Referee, Mr. Dickinson.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report dated November 16th, state:—

Since our last report, of 9th November our market has remained quiet until the last two days, when a better tone developed and a fair business has been done mostly in Indo-China. Deferred, for which there seems to be a still unsatisfied demand. Investment stocks, however, continue very dull and heavy, but with a further fall in Exchange, we look for a revival of interest in these. Shanghai, with the Autumn Race Meeting in progress, has been a negligible quantity. Singapore market for Rubber shares has been quiet but firm and prices show no change.

The following are our to-day's wired quotations:—
Ahor Gajahs 4.70
Ayer Panas 12.25
Glencahy 2.55
Keddy 4.00 ex div.
Kempis 9.40
Malaka Pindas 3.10
Malakoff 4.70
New Serendahs 4.90
Sandyrofts 4.75
Tapahs 23.50

Plantation Rubber in London is quoted 2 7/8. Bar Silver is quoted 131. Sterling T.T. is 2/10. Singapore T.T. is 123. Shanghai T.T. is nominal at about 804, and the Bank's buying rate for 3d's bills is nominal at about 704.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have further sagged to a selling rate of \$630. Malacca Insurance.—No business is reported. Unions are on offer at \$775, and Canton at \$320. There are buyers of North China at Tls. 1124 ex div. Yangtzes are unchanged, and nominal at \$205, with Exchange at 73.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong Fires are nominal at \$310, but China Fires could be placed at \$130.

SHIPPING.—A fairly large business has been done in Indo-China. Deferred, at gradually improving prices, and we close with a very strong market, and a great scarcity of shares offering. There are buyers for the Settlement at \$181, and for February at \$128. The London price is said to have advanced to \$28 buyers. Douglases have again been neglected, and are quoted at \$73 nominal. Steamboats have been quiet. Business is reported at \$19, but there are sellers at \$18. Star Ferries have not been dealt in and are nominal at \$284.

ONGS.—Shells are unaltered at 107/4 nominal and a small business has been done rather under this rate. Langkats have experienced a better demand and have probable buyers at Tls. 13. Ural Caspians are quoted at 30/- nominal.

REFINERIES.—There has been a better feeling in this section and China Sugars, with few shares offering, have advanced to a buying rate of \$88 for cash. Malaboni are wanted at \$92, but no shares are available at the rate.

MINING.—Nothing has been done what-ever and prices are quite unchanged. DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have steadily improved and are now wanted at \$118, for the Settlement. Kowloon Wharves are rather stronger and business has been done at \$84 cash and \$88 for December. Shanghai Docks are nominal and unchanged at Tls. 75.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Market has been quiet, but sales of Lands have been made at \$88, and of Humphreys at \$51. Centrals are wanted at \$90, and Hotels at the same figure. West Points are in demand at \$78.

COTTON MILLS.—Nothing is reported. Kuns Yiks have buyers at Tls. 15, and Yangtsepoos at Tls. 5.60. Shanghai Cottons are offering at Tls. 114. Ewos and Orientals are both nominal, at Tls. 160 and Tls. 205 respectively.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cements have been quiet and almost entirely neglected; small sales are reported at \$7.35. China Lights have been placed at \$3.46. China Boreos are wanted at \$4, and China Providents at \$7.50. Day Farms could be placed at \$23, and Electric at \$43. Tramways have sellers at \$8.60, and Peak Tramways at \$91. Other companies are in the nominal list, at prices as quoted.

Memo.—Next Settlement Day, 23rd November.

TENNIS.

OPEN SINGLES LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP.

The draw for the open Singles Ladies' Tennis Championship (Challenge Cup presented by the committee of the Ladies Recreation Club) is as follows:—

Mrs. Sandeman (L.R.C.) v. Mrs. Kent (L.R.C.).
Mrs. Lindell (U.S.R.C.) v. Mrs. Hill (Taikoo Recreation Club).
Mrs. Bell (L.R.C.) v. Mrs. Dreaper (U.S.R.C.).
Miss Mitchell (T.R.C.) v. Mrs. Nisbet (L.R.C.).
Miss Robinson (U.S.R.C.) v. Miss Wilkinson (L.R.C.).
Mrs. Scott (T.R.C.) v. Mrs. Beckwith (U.S.R.C.).
Miss McNeil (T.R.C.) v. Mrs. Digby (L.R.C.).
Mrs. Goodban (L.R.C.) v. Miss R. Abbing (Chinese Recreation Club).
The first round will be played by Sat. at Dec. the 2nd round by Wed., 12th Dec. 3rd round by Sat., 22nd Dec., and the 4th round by Mon., 31st Dec.

BOXING.

THE HEAVY-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.

Gunner Craig, U.R.N., who met Corporal Scott for the Heavy-Weight Championship of the Colony at the last boxing tournament held by the Hongkong Police Reserve, desires it to be known that he is still an aspirant for the title of heavy weight champion of Hongkong, and is prepared to contest the honour with anyone in the event of a fight being arranged. It will take place under the auspices of the Police Reserve and in aid of War Charities. It is hoped that this sporting challenge will be accepted.

INTIMATIONS

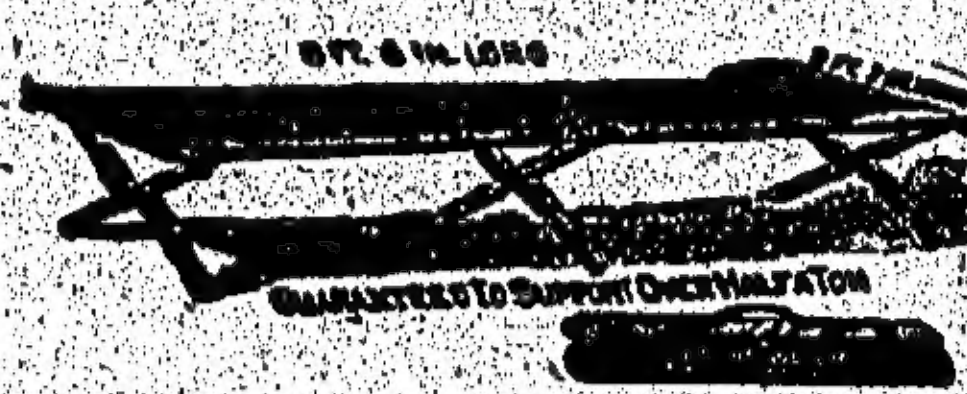
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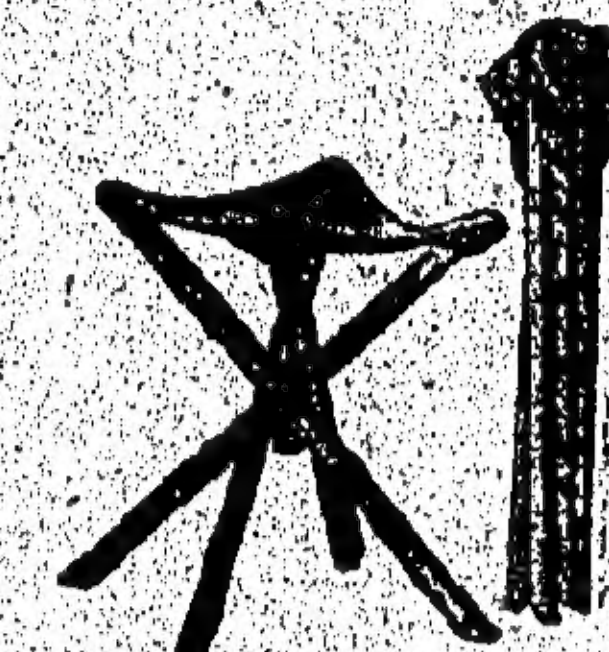
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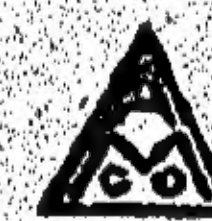
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ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO.,

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ENGINEERS-CONTRACTORS.

WE ARE ADMIRABLY EQUIPPED TO HANDLE EXCLUSIVE AND DIFFICULT ENGINEERING PROBLEMS. SPECIALISTS IN ALL BRANCHES.



Hotel Mansions.

Telephone 1990.



[116]

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

SPECIAL SHOW

THIS WEEK

OF

GEORGETTE CREPE NINONS.

NETS, ETC.

FOR

EVENING GOWNS

Ready-made Evening Gowns.

Coats, Flowers, etc.

Inspection invited.

[116]

NRW ADVERTISEMENTS

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR.

WILL the Ladies who have offered to send Cakes, Biscuits, Puddings and Sweets, etc., to the "HEATHER DAY" STALL kindly let Miss ARROW have them in the Fair Grounds on the morning of November 30th, between the hours of 10 A.M. to 12 Noon.

It will facilitate matters if other articles are sent before that date to the Conveners of the several Districts, viz.:-

Mrs. MILROY ... West Point.
Mrs. SHAW ... East Point.
Mrs. TEMPLETON ... Quarry Bay.
Miss NEAVE ... Kowloon.
Mrs. CHATHAM ... The Peak.
Mrs. BLACK ... Central District.
[1282]

WANTED.

A PORTUGUESE, Competent Book-keeper, with knowledge of Import and Export business, seeks employment in a Mercantile Firm. Holding first class references.
Please reply to— "B."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1283]

AT THE PEAK.

TO BE LET or SOLD, an UNFURNISHED HOUSE.
Apply to—
DENISON, RAM & GIBBS.
[1284]

"HEATHER DAY."

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

WANTED—Elephants, Lions, Tigers, for the "Zoo"; also Geese, Turkeys, Poultry, Pigeons, Ducks, Rabbits, Dogs, Cats, etc., the latter to be sold. Communicate with A. K. Taylor, No. 4, Government Quarters, Park Road.
[1289]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Business of the INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL TRADING COMPANY, carried on at No. 4, Post Office Building, Victoria, Hongkong, has been assigned and transferred to THOMAS W. SIMMONS & COMPANY, who will carry on Business at above address.
C. E. SEYED,
Manager.
THOMAS W. SIMMONS & COMPANY.
[1284]

NOTICE.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(FIRE AND MARINE).

HAVING been Appointed AGENTS to the above Company, we are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and issue Policies at Current Rates.

UNION TRADING Co., Agents.
Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 12th November, 1917. [1271]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED,

and
IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES 1911 AND 1913

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition was on the 5th day of November, 1917, presented to the Supreme Court of Hongkong by the above-named Society to confirm an alteration of the said Society's objects proposed to be effected by a Special Resolution of the Company unanimously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Society held on the 1st day of September, 1917, and subsequently unanimously confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Society held on the 27th day of September, 1917, and which Resolution runs as follows:—

"That the provisions of the Society's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting."

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that the said Petition is directed to be heard before His Honour Sir WILLIAM HES DAVIES, Knight, Chief Justice, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of December, 1917, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and any person interested in the said Society whether as Creditor, Policy Holder, or otherwise desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the above Ordinances should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for the purpose, and a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned, the Society's Solicitors, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 14th day of November, 1917.

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON &

1, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Society. [1285]

INTIMATIONS

4% FRENCH LOAN.
(RESTE PERPETUEL 4%).

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE has to announce that they are prepared to receive and forward to Paris, free of commission and telegraph charges, at the selling rate of T.T. on Paris, applications for the above Loan, which will shortly be open to public subscription.

The list of applications will be CLOSED IN PARIS ON DECEMBER 16th, 1917, and those intending to subscribe are invited to apply without delay.

Issue Price: 98.00%
Full particulars will be supplied on application to the
BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,
4, Chater Road. [1280]

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1917.

Price of issue Frs. 68.60
Hearing interest from the 16th Dec., 1917, payable quarterly.
Free of Taxes.

Not to be redeemed for 25 years.
Subscription List will be Closed on the 12th December, 1917.

Bills and Bonds of the "National Defence" bought before the 1st November, 1917, are accepted in payment.

Applications will be received by:
THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,
where full particulars may be obtained.

L. BERINDOAGUE,
Manager.
Hongkong, 9th November, 1917. [1288]

THE PENANG HARBOUR BOARD.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a EUROPEAN COSTING CLERK for the Dock Department.

Applicants should be competent in costing all materials and labour in connection with a Shipbuilding and Engineering Business. Applications, stating salary required, should be addressed to the—

LOCAL CHAIRMAN,
PENANG HARBOUR BOARD,
Penang. [1289]

WINTER NOTICE.

HOPKINS BUTCHERY, Corner of Niagpo and Seachuen Roads, Shanghai, are now prepared to supply to their Patrons and the Public in Hongkong during the Winter Season their well-known Game Pies, Pork Pies, Brawn, Pork Sausages, Prime Fresh and Corned Beef, Fresh and Corned Pork. Shanghai, 1st November, 1917. [1285]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, MACAO.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on the 30th inst. at 3 P.M., at the Public Works Department, and before a Committee presided by the DIRECTOR of the Public Works and composed of Three Members appointed by the Government, the Attorney General being present, Tenders will be received for the construction of one building for the LABORATORIO BACTERIOLOGICO. The Conditions of the specifications and the Plans of the Building are open to the Public at the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, where they can be examined on all weekdays from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and from 2.30 P.M. to 4.30 P.M.

Macao, Public Works Department, 1st November, 1917.
RAUL M. DE FARIA e ALIA,
Engineer Director. [1279]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LEASE.

SUITABLE FIRMS may obtain Office Rooms in Missions Building, The Bund, Canton.

Apply—
JACOB SPEICHER,
Secretary/Treasurer,
Missions Building,
The Bund,
Canton. [1291]

TO LET.

HOUSES in Morston Terrace and Broadwood Terrace.

OFFICES in York Buildings.
HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[128]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE Co., Ltd.,
46, Connaught Road Central. [1290]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [1287]

INTIMATION

We have just received

a fresh consignment

of

SULLIVAN'S

CHOCOLATES

in

1 lb. and 2 lbs.

boxes

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16

[12]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, Des Voeux Road, E.O.
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 17TH NOVEMBER, 1917.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

The position in Russia is still extremely obscure. The reports of the arrest of M. KERENSKY have proved to be devoid of foundation in fact, and it is evident that he has reached Petrograd with a considerable force at his command. Beyond that, nothing is clear. The cables received on Thursday encouraged the belief that the Leninist régime had collapsed as suddenly as it was introduced. They announced that M. KERENSKY controlled the whole of Russia, except a small part of Petrograd, which for the moment remained in the hands of the Leninists, whose principal regiment, the Red Guards, had been annihilated by the Cossacks. The further information was furnished that the Provisional Government had been re-established—this time at Moscow—and that its orders would be signed by M. KERENSKY, General Korniloff, and General KALEDIN, the last-named of whom had been appointed Dictator of South Russia. Now it is announced that M. KERENSKY has been definitely defeated; that three cruisers and six torpedo-boats, manned by Maximalists, have anchored in the Neva and are prepared to bombard Petrograd, which is aflame; that anarchy reigns supreme in the Provinces; that 2,000 people have been killed in Moscow; and that there have been veritable pogroms at Kiev, Voronej, and other towns. From these conflicting statements it is impossible to draw any useful conclusion. We can only hope for the triumph of M. KERENSKY and the two military leaders associated with him, for it may be taken for granted that that would result in the speedy introduction of the reforms which are indispensable if the people of Russia are to enjoy the fruits of their newly-won liberties. All three men are equally opposed to the idea of a separate peace, and are anxious that Russia shall shoulder its full share of the task of destroying Prussianism. At the Moscow Conference in August M. KERENSKY declared that Russia was in "mortal

danger" and deplored the "shameful events at the front." He stated plainly that he would not tolerate separatist tendencies, and threatened that, if necessary, he would make the assailants of the Provisional Government "remember the times of Tsarism." He evinced, however, a disinclination—not unnatural in the circumstances—to risk antagonising the Soviet and other organisations to which he owed his position by taking all the steps necessary to re-establish discipline, although ultimately the death penalty was re-introduced in the Army. It is not likely that he would hesitate any longer after his recent experiences. General KALEDIN is the Hetman of the Cossacks, whose demands included the banishment of politics from the Army and the revision of the so-called declaration of rights of the soldiers. General Korniloff, who predicted the fall of Biga unless the Army were "regenerated at any cost," urged the restoration of the authority of officers and non-commissioned officers, and the non-interference of regimental committees in the conduct of operations or in the appointment of leaders. He pointed out, also, that in order to furnish reinforcements and supplies to the troops drastic steps must be taken to reorganise the nation. It was because he despaired of the proper measures being adopted that he subsequently requested M. KERENSKY to hand over to him all civil and military powers. M. KERENSKY, we know, responded by ordering General Korniloff to vacate the chief command and denounced him and his chief of staff, General LUKOMSKY, as "traitors" because they demanded the dissolution of the Provisional Government. General Korniloff's movement collapsed, but there were many at the time who regretted his downfall, because they felt that he was actuated by the most patriotic motives. His differences with M. KERENSKY were, after all, only differences of methods, and it may be safely assumed that these have now disappeared.

The Bishop of Victoria to-morrow (Sunday) will preach at All Saints' Chinese Church, Yau-mat, in the morning and at St. John's Cathedral in the evening.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks a donation of \$200 to the Funds of the hospitals from the Commission Agents' Guild.

The "Court Cards" will present their final programme at the Theatre Royal this evening, when a *pot-pourri* of favourite numbers in their repertoire will be contributed by the various artistes.

We are officially informed that it has now been decided to proclaim two general holidays—one on December 8th and the other on December 10th to facilitate the training in camp of the Hongkong Defence Corps.

A Chinese girl, aged 14, was found in Connaught Road, yesterday, suffering from internal injuries, believed to have been caused by being knocked down by a tram-car. She was sent to the Government Civil Hospital.

A brick-layer, of 135, Second Street, has been admitted to the Government Civil Hospital, suffering from injuries to his foot, caused by being knocked down in Hill Road by motor-car No. 28, belonging to the Exile Garage. The injuries are not serious.

A party of Warrant Officers, N.C.O.'s and men, with their families, of No. 88 Company, R.G.A., went to Shatin for an enjoyable outing given under the auspices of the Services Entertainment Fund. Country rambles were indulged in, after which an excellent tea was served.

The Services at Union Church on Sunday will be specially for Harvest Thanksgiving and will be conducted by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald. Fruit and flowers which are contributed will be sent afterwards to the Naval and Military Hospitals, and the collections will be in aid of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals.

THE MORMONS AND THE WAR.

The Mormons have invested a quarter million dollars in the U.S.A. Liberty Loan. The money for the investment was appropriated from the tithes of the church. This act establishes a precedent in the history of the Mormon Church, and is brooked about by a "revelation" made to Bishop Nibley.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

THEIR POLICY TOWARDS CHINA.

The American Consul-General (Mr. George E. Anderson) has received the full text of the communications exchanged by the Secretary of State, Mr. Robert Lansing, in Washington with Viscount Ishii, special Japanese Ambassador to the United States, under date of November 2nd, which define the policies of the two governments as regards China. These communications consist of a letter addressed to the Special Ambassador by the Secretary of State, embodying the substance of their conversations on the subject of the relations of the two countries, and of Viscount Ishii's formal acceptance of the Secretary's letter as such embodiment of their respective ideas. The letter of the Secretary of State, which contains the so-called agreement, is, in full, as follows:—

Excellency:—I have the honour to communicate herein my understanding of the agreement reached by us in our recent conversations, touching the questions of mutual interests to our Governments relating to the Republic of China.

In order to silence mischievous reports that have from time to time been circulated, it is believed by us that a public announcement, once more of the desires and intentions shared by our two Governments with regard to China is advisable.

The Governments of the United States, and Japan recognize that territorial proximity created special relations between countries, and consequently the Government of the United States recognizes that Japan has special interests in China, particularly in the part to which her possessions are contiguous.

The territorial sovereignty of China nevertheless remains unimpaired, and the Government of the United States has every confidence in the repeated assurance of the Imperial Japanese Government that while geographic position gives Japan such special interests they have no desire to discriminate against the trade of other nations or to disregard the commercial rights heretofore granted by China in treaties with other Powers.

The Governments of the United States and Japan deny that they have any purpose to infringe in any way the independence or territorial integrity of China. They declare, furthermore, that they always adhere to the principle of the so-called "Open Door" or equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China.

Moreover, they mutually declare that they are opposed to the acquisition by any government of any special rights or privileges that would affect the independence or territorial integrity of China or that would deny to the subjects or citizens of any country the full enjoyment of equal opportunity in the commerce and industry of China.

I shall be glad to have your Excellency confirm this understanding of the agreement reached by us.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

(Sgd.) ROBERT LANSING.

It should be noted in this connection that this is in no sense a treaty or agreement of a formal sort, for, aside from the usual ratifications necessary in such cases, there is the special necessity of submitting all such agreements to the ratification of the Senate of the United States by a two-thirds vote. The letters are an expression of the policies of the two countries based upon their aspirations, plans and present interests and are binding only as an expression of policy.

The note of the Secretary of State was presented to the Wai Wai Pu or Foreign Office at Peking under date of November 2nd, in a letter from the American Minister, Dr. Paul Reinsch, the substance of which is as follows:

The visit of the Imperial Mission to the United States afforded an opportunity for free and friendly discussion of interests of the United States and Japan in the Orient by openly proclaiming that the policy of Japan as regards China is not one of aggression and by declaring that there is no intention to take advantage commercially or indirectly of the special relations to China created by geographical position. The representatives of Japan have cleared the diplomatic atmosphere of the suspicious which had been so carefully spread by German propaganda.

The Governments of the United States and Japan again declare their adherence to the Open Door policy and recommit themselves as far as these two Governments are concerned to the maintenance of equal opportunity for the full enjoyment of the subjects or citizens of any country in the commerce and industry of China. (Continued at foot of next column.)

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG-NGOI SAN PO."]

MEDIATION WITH THE SOUTH-WEST.

PEKING, November 10th.

The President has wired to the Provinces stating that the manipulation of troops towards the South-West is unavoidable.

The Tuchen of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Hupeh have wired to Peking saying that they will mediate with the South-West, and their conditions are that the Kiangsi troops shall leave Hunan, and that the Yunnan troops shall leave Szechuen.

The Cabinet will order Chang Lan, the Governor of Szechuen, to examine the cause of the conflict between Kweichow and Szechuen troops.

Chu Tao-kong has demanded the payment of 2,000,000 dollars, but the Government has refused.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG-NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, November 16th.

MARTIAL LAW. On the night of the Tuchen's departure, the 14th inst., martial law was strictly enforced. Nothing untoward occurred, and martial law has since been cancelled. WELCOME TO SHUM CHUN-HUEN.

General Luk Wing-ting, on being informed that Shum Chun-huen will come South, sent a representative to Shanghai to welcome him.

NO INCREASE IN THE ARMY.

All the Kwangsi army leaders jointly requested the Tuchen to allow them to increase their armies. The Tuchen refused on the ground that the number of soldiers already exceeded the limits allowed in the Province.

HUNG SHAN BANDITS.

A report states that the bandits in the Hung Shan district have not yet been suppressed, and that serious fighting between the bandits and Canton troops occurred yesterday.

UNEXPECTED DISAPPEARANCE.

The French Consul, who was accompanied by a few French merchants, went to visit the Tuchen yesterday. They were informed that the Tuchen had left Canton, and were subsequently welcomed by the Tuchen's adviser.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACK ON A STATION.

It is reported that a gang of robbers attacked the Sheung Ping Station of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, Chinese Section, yesterday. Fortunately, there were enough police to protect the station, and the robbers, after an hour's fighting, all surrendered.

THE JAPANESE AMMUNITION LOAN TO CHINA.

The Intelligence Bureau of Canton reports:—

Military Governor Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan has requested Generalissimo Sun Yat-sen of the Military Government to join him and General Luk Wing-ting to formally protesting against the Japanese Ammunition Loan to China. Dr. Sun has decided to join in the protest.

The authorities of Kwangtung and Kwangsi will stand by Inspector-General Luk Wing-ting, who will continue to assist the independent army of Hunan to oppose the Tuan Chi-jui Cabinet. Former Military Governor Lung Chikwang, who has been appointed by the Peking Government to succeed General Luk as Inspector-General of the two Kwang, is declining the appointment.

The forces now coping with the Swatow rebellion are making progress and have occupied advantageous positions.

country in the commerce and industry of China. Japanese commercial and industrial enterprises in China manifestly have, on account of the geographical relation of the two countries, a certain advantage over similar enterprises on the part of citizens or subjects of any other country.

The Governments of the United States and Japan have taken advantage of a favourable opportunity to make an exchange of expressions with respect to their relations with China. This understanding is formally set forth in the notes exchanged and now transmitted. The statements in the notes require no explanation. They not only contain a reaffirmation of the "Open Door" policy but introduce a principle of non-interference with the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China which generally applied is essential to perpetual international peace, as has been so clearly declared by President Wilson.

THE WAR.

GERMANS BOMBARD PASSCHENDAELE.

BRITISH SHELLING HEAVIER THAN GERMAN.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

REPORTS MEAGRE AND CONTRADICTORY.

THE OPERATIONS ON NEW ITALIAN FRONT.

ENEMY'S TACTICS FRUSTRATED.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

HEAVY ENEMY BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, November 16th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Early this morning the enemy heavily bombarded the positions northward of the Menin road.

His infantry shortly afterwards attempted to advance. Our fire successfully repulsed the attack.

Another party endeavored to approach north-eastward of Passchendaele, and was also driven off.

Hostile artillery were again active in the neighbourhood of Passchendaele, also to the north and south.

EARLIER CABLES.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDING.

LONDON, November 16th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We drove off raiders near Polderhoek Wood, northward of the Menin road, and northward of Bixshoote.

The Belgians entered the German lines last night northward of Dixmude, and blew up concrete shelters.

ATTACK ON PASSCHENDAELE FAILS.

LONDON, November 16th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Since the capture of Passchendaele great artillery activity has been directed against the village and adjacent portions of the main ridge.

After Saturday's successful attack, hostile shelling steadily increased in intensity in the whole of this important area, culminating early yesterday morning in a concentrated bombardment of great violence on our forward positions.

Our artillery replied effectively, but the hostile shelling continued, and it became more intense at 4.30 this afternoon, and the attack, reported this morning, was launched by the enemy's infantry, who attempted to advance along the Westroosebeke road.

Our artillery and infantry fire completely broke up the attack.

Our line is intact.

We improved our line slightly at night northward of Passchendaele.

We brought down three enemy aeroplanes yesterday, and drove down four. All our machines returned.

OUR SHELLING HEAVIER THAN GERMAN.

LONDON, November 16th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing on the 16th inst., states:—An extremely violent artillery battle rages in the Passchendaele area.

The enemy has been shelling for two days with the utmost violence the advanced lines of the Canadians, but if the German shelling is heavy ours is heavier.

Wounded Canadians speak of our artillery work with the greatest admiration. They say that whenever there has been a threat of an enemy infantry attack our barrage has settled down like a curtain, so sweeping the ground that no infantry could live. Moreover, under the volume of our counter-battery work the German gun positions are growing more and more difficult to maintain. It is doubtful if a more fierce and more concentrated artillery duel has ever been seen in this front.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIAN FRONT.

ITALIANS ABANDON MONT LONGARA.

LONDON, November 16th.

An Italian semi-official report states:—After a lengthy resistance, enabling the troops on the Asiago Plateau to complete their movements, Mont Longara was abandoned.

The Italian rearguards stubbornly resisted the furious onslaughts for four days. On the 16th inst., they put out of action eight enemy battalions who had momentarily captured Gallo and Mont Ferragh. After this five fresh battalions were brought up, but were repeatedly repulsed. They counter-attacked, but Mont Longara was not evacuated until the new lines of the main army were completed.

At the same time the rearguards in the Val Sugana and the mounts near Felce rejoined the main line after stripping all the forts north and north-west of Arsie, including the forts the enemy claimed they had stormed.

The enemy continues attempts on the Piave. Detachments who crossed near Sandona and Intestadura were driven back into the river. This zone is occupied by important enemy detachments, but at Zenson they are being continually reduced.

The enemy reached an isthmus north of the Piave Bridge and the right bank near the mouth of the Grisola river, where the thick vegetation on the high banks assisted concealment. The defenders, however, checked the advance of the detachments.

ESTIMATED ENEMY LOSSES.

LONDON, November 16th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Italian Headquarters, telegraphing on the 16th inst., states:—The enemy is attempting to squeeze the Italians in a pair of pincers, the one end pressing upon the Asiago Plateau, and the other upon the mouth of the Piave.

It is estimated that in the fighting described in to-night's semi-official report the enemy losses were twenty to one of the Italians.

It is recalled that the Austrian present attempts to debouch into the valleys leading to Vicenza are similar to the attempts frustrated in May, 1916. So far, the Italian resistance is foiling the enemy plans.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY REPEATING ISONZO TACTICS.

LONDON, November 16th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the Italian Headquarters, telegraphing on the 16th inst., states:—On the Alps above the Venetian plains the enemy is repeating the tactics he adopted when breaking through on the Isonzo front. The troops commanded by the Archduke Eugene are daily testing the Italian lines along the valleys leading to Asiago, hoping to find a weak spot, whence they could sweep down on the rear of the Italians massed on the right bank of the Piave.

The assailants are numerically stronger, but the defence at present is unbroken. The enemy nearly broke through in the valleys north of Asiago, when from a precipice toward the rear the Alpini fell upon the Austrians with such violence that the latter finally fled, leaving behind numbers of dead and wounded prisoners.

ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

LONDON, November 16th.

An Italian official report states:—The enemy has intensified his action on our mountainous front, from Asiago to the Valley.

We effectively resisted, on Tuesday night, attacks on the front Mount Bisento-Meletta-Davanti. His attacks yesterday further north and towards the front Frisoni-Brenta-Clemon were repulsed.

We withdrew our advanced posts at Mount Tomatic.

Fresh attempts to cross the Piave failed. Units which had already crossed are being withheld in the Zenson loop, marshes between Piave and Vecchia.

THE NATION'S GRATITUDE.

Rome, November 16th.

At the re-opening of the Chamber of Deputies, the Premier, Signor Orlando, paid a tribute in handsome manner to the Franco-British spontaneous help.

Subsequently, a resolution by Signor Baselli, father of the Chamber, reaffirming Italy's faith in the Allies and the necessity of national unity to help the army and the rebel invaders, was adopted with acclamation.

THE SOLIDARITY OF THE ALLIES.

Signor Orlando said that the military situation was one of exceptional gravity. Italy at present was facing the whole Austrian army, also the most powerful reserves of the German Army. Behind the heroic troops stood a united people, and the powerful voluntary support accorded by the Allies, including the United States, was deeply appreciated by the whole nation, which demonstrated how close was the solidarity of the Allies.

GENERAL FAYOLLE'S COMMAND RESTRICTED.

LONDON, November 14th.

Regarding General Fayolle's appointment as Commander of the Franco-British Forces in Venetia, the War Office states that the British Forces will operate under their Commanders.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF FIGHTING.

LONDON, November 14th.

A wireless Italian official report states:—An enemy surprise attack against our positions from Lake Ledro to Lake Garda completely failed, and the enemy was compelled to retire.

Our troops in the Asiago Plateau, occupying advanced positions at Mount Longara, having repulsed four enemy attacks, withdrew their line further to the rear.

There were lively combats between Asiago and the Sugana Valley.

Between Brenta and Piave the enemy now occupies a front Tezze-Lamon-Fonzaso-Arten-Felce.

There is intense artillery firing along the Piave.

Enemy attempts to cross the river at Sandona-di-Piave and Intestadura failed. There was desperate fighting at Grave, Dipapadol and Zenson.

Enemy groups penetrated the marshy region between Piave and Vecchia, where the enemy was held up. We captured 121 prisoners.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, November 16th.

A wireless German official report states:—In the mountains from Fonzaso to Feltrino we are in contact with the enemy.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CAMPAIGN IN PALESTINE.

SEVEN MILE ENEMY DRIVE.

General Allenby reports:—We have driven the enemy seven miles northward to Kedron, which covers the Jaffa, Ramleh and Jerusalem Railway.

ELEVEN HUNDRED PRISONERS.

We captured 1,100 prisoners and several guns.

WHOLE TURKISH FORCES WITHDRAWN.

LONDON, November 14th.

A Mesopotamia official report states:—After successful actions at Tekrit on the 14th and 15th inst., we remained there until the 16th inst., the whole of the Turkish forces having withdrawn 30 to 50 miles northward. When the battlefield was cleared we returned to our original positions according to our plan.

VIOLENT ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACK REPULSED.

LONDON, November 15th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Egyptian Headquarters, telegraphing on the 15th inst., states:—Since yesterday there has been severe fighting at Wady Bakarin, the enemy rearguards resisting desperately.

The Scottish troops captured Burkan ridge. The Turks vigorously counter-attacked, regaining some ground, which the Scottish troops immediately recovered.

A further violent counter-attack was repulsed with heavy loss. Since the morning fighting has been general along considerable part of the front.

We advanced to a point seven miles from Ramleh, which is the Turkish Headquarters and the centre of their positions.

ENEMY POINTS OCCUPIED.

On our left, we crossed the Wady Kubin and occupied the important hamlet Yabneh, also Kubeibah.

On our right and centre, despite stubborn resistance, we gained considerable ground. Everybody worked like Trojans, impressed with the necessity of striking again before the enemy reorganised or extensively entrenched.

The captured guns total 90.

The inhabitants of Gaza, whom the Turks removed, are being settled in Asia Minor to replace the massacred inhabitants of an Armenian village.

GENERAL ALLENBY'S REPORT.

LONDON, November 15th.

General Allenby reports:—The Turks, in attempting to take up a new position 12 miles northward of Ascalon, were driven, after stiff fighting, five miles to Wady Surar, eight miles southward of Jaffa.

Our troops, with magnificent dash, captured strongly-entrenched posts at Masmyeh, Katrah, and Mugha.

We hold a line from Eltineh, through Katrah and Yebna, to the sea.

One of our mounted divisions alone captured 1,100 prisoners, 14 machine-guns, and two guns.

ADVANCE CONTINUES.

LONDON, November 15th.

A Palestine official message states that General Allenby reports:—Our infantry and mounted troops continue to advance.

We now hold the railway line near Neaneh and Mansurah, including the junction on the Beersheba-Damascus railway with the line to Jerusalem.

We inflicted heavy losses on Tuesday. We buried 400 at Katrah alone.

We captured 1,500 prisoners that day, and four guns and 20 machine-guns.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRAZIL AND THE WAR.

A REPRISAL BILL.

Rio de Janeiro, November 16th.

The Reprisal Bill has been adopted authorising the Government to cancel all contracts with enemy subjects, intern suspects, and revise the concessions of land to colonists.

TO INVITE FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Chamber of Deputies passed the first reading of a bill authorising the dispatch to Brazil of a French military mission for the Brazilian Army and a British or United States mission for the Navy.

THE AMERICO-JAPAN AGREEMENT.

WASHINGTON, November 16th.

The United States Government regards the Chinese protest against the Japan-American agreement in the nature of a declaration of a principle not necessitating a reply from the United States, as China has merely declared that she did not regard as binding upon herself agreements between other nations.

EARLIER CABLES.

NEUTRALS PREFER FOOD-STUFFS TO TONNAGE.

WASHINGTON, November 15th.

FIGHTING IN MEXICO.

New York, November 16th.

The Associated Press Correspondent at Presidio, in Texas, reports fighting between General Villa's forces and the Government troops at Orizaba.

THE AIR FORCE BILL.

LONDON, November 16th.

In the House of Commons on the Air Force Bill, Mr. J. L. Baird declined to limit the Council to nine, on the ground of the Imperial importance of aviation after the war, as it may then be desirable to have additional members from the Dominions.

THE FRENCH POLITICAL CRISIS.

PARIS, November 16th.

M. Clemenceau has accepted the task of forming a Cabinet.

LATEST CABLES.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

TERMS FOR SETTLEMENT.

PETROGRAD, November 16th.

The Socialist leaders are negotiating upon the following terms:—Disarmament of Red Guards; the control of the Petrograd Garrison to be transferred to the Municipality; military operations to cease; a guarantee that Kerensky's army on entering Petrograd would not fire and will abstain from house to house searches and arrests.

KERENSKY'S PROCLAMATION.

M. Kerensky has issued a proclamation in which he adheres to the revolution, guarantees the clearing out of the Bolsheviks, and the transference of power to an organisation comprising the Preliminary Parliament and a Committee for safeguarding the Revolution.

Heavy fighting is reported from Kiev, aeroplanes participating on both sides. The casualties are reported to be numerous.

The armistice at Moscow has expired.

A SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAMME.

LONDON, November 16th.

A telegram from Petrograd, dated the 13th inst., states that the Socialist leaders are negotiating with the Bolsheviks for the establishment of a Socialist Government, with the following programme:—Rapid conclusion of peace; delivery of all land to land committees; and summoning the Constituent Assembly.

The Bolsheviks insist upon representation in the Government, which has been refused, and decline to accede to an armistice unless their demand is reconsidered.

The Kerensky forces are concentrated close to Petrograd.

EARLIER CABLES.

PETROGRAD IN FLAMES.

STOCKHOLM, November 16th.

Travellers who have arrived at Haparanda from Finland bring the rumour that Petrograd is in flames.

SITUATION STILL PERPLEXING.

The Russian situation is still most perplexing. The latest message from Reuter's Correspondent at Stockholm, dispatched on Wednesday evening, states that news received from Petrograd by indirect channels is meagre and contradictory, some reports declaring that M. Kerensky is master of the situation, whilst others say that he has definitely lost.

A Proclamation by the Maximalist Commander, General Muraviev, has been received, which, while denying that Maximalist troops have joined Kerensky, admits that they have evacuated Gatchina, but only to prevent useless bloodshed, and asserts that they have taken up a defensive position near Petrograd strong enough to resist times M. Kerensky's forces.

The proclamation concludes by declaring that three cruisers and six torpedo-boats in the Baltic Fleet, manned by Maximalists are anchored in the Neva, in the centre of Petrograd, and are prepared to bombard the capital.

POGROMS IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, November 16th.

All news as to the situation in Russia is coming via Sweden from the Finnish frontier and must be accepted with reserve. This applies equally to the vague reports and statements emanating from apparently sound and authoritative sources, such as the Scandinavian Consulates or Russian officials abroad.

The latest rumours from the Finnish frontier include wholesale anarchy in the provinces, two thousand being killed at Moscow and veritable pogroms are taking place at Kiev, Veronei and other towns.

ONE-YEAR'S COURSE AT UNIVERSITY.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR DISABLED SERVICE OFFICERS AND MEN.

LONDON, November 16th.

Reuter's Agency learns that a proposal has been submitted to the Dominion Governments regarding the provision of scholarships, whereby selected disabled naval and military officers and men from the Dominions and Colonies will be afforded facilities to undergo special one-year courses of study at universities and schools of technology before returning to their homes.

The Rhodes trustees meanwhile are generously providing a number of such scholarships.

The Executive Committee of the Kitchener National Memorial Fund is also prepared to finance twenty scholarships which are estimated to require from £150 to £250, amply covering all expenses, including tuition and living costs.

Scholarship nominations are placed at the disposal of the Dominion authorities and Crown Agents for the Colonies. Some scholars are already in residence at Oxford and Cambridge.

GREAT BRITAIN'S MAN-POWER.

LONDON, November 16th.

Sir Auckland Geddes at London, describing the man-power plan, said regarding the army would be carried out on a basis of occupation, not as a reserve. It was nonsense to take skilled young men from aeroplane factories, shipbuilding, engineering, and transportation. The war was going to call for the utmost energy of which the people are capable. There would be no margin at all. "Of course this autumn must be unprecedented. We are at present cataloguing everyone in the country."

(Continued on Page 4.)

AN UNDRAWN SWORD IN BRITAIN. SOMETHING THE KAISER DREADS.

Tight locked in the vaults of the Bank of England is a powerful weapon against the Kaiser, which it is said he keenly dreads, but which thus far England has not produced against him, in spite of the pressure which has been brought to bear upon her. It is a question of honour that saves him, the honour of the Bank. This weapon, according to an account given in the New York Evening Sun by La Marquise de Fontenay, is the manuscript of the third and most interesting volume of the memoirs of the Iron Chancellor—"his posthumous revenge upon the Kaiser."

"It may be recalled that Bismarck died full of the most bitter and savage resentment against the Kaiser; a resentment carefully fanned by the old princess and to all his entourage. He had a vitriolic tongue and a still more vitriolic pen, and it is known that he did not spare the Emperor in his final reminiscences."

In the unpublished volume are related with all the bitterness engendered by Bismarck's forced retirement the events in connection with the illness of Emperor Frederick, the vain attempts to eliminate that ill-fated monarch from the succession, his brief reign, and the first few years of the Kaiser's differences with his mother over the disposal of his father's diaries and the details of Bismarck's own dismissal from office are set forth. The memoirs would have been published in their writer's lifetime had not the Emperor threatened dire penalties to the author in the event of its appearance, and so it came to pass.

The old Chancellor, fearing that the Kaiser might proceed to the length of ordering the seizure not only of his manuscripts but of all his papers, correspondence, and documents at Friedrichsruhe, managed, but not without difficulty, to smuggle the manuscript of the third volume and his most precious papers out of the country and over to London, where they have been lodged ever since in the Bank of England.

In a similar manner, after the Iron Chancellor's death, his sons were warned that the memoirs were not to be published, and all the heirs are now bound by a solemn pledge that the volume shall remain in the Bank of England and shall not be published during William's life. The Kaiser endeavored to obtain from them the surrender of the manuscript, but in this he failed. The Sun continues:

"The memoirs are said to contain revelations concerning the Kaiser, both prior and subsequent to his accession to the throne, which would place him in an odious light in the eyes of the house of Hapsburg and of the Dual Empire generally that the alliance between Berlin and Vienna could not but be greatly affected thereby. And it is this consideration that is being pressed upon the British Government."

The memoirs reveal so much double dealing at the expense of Austria, such ambitious designs, expressed in writing, to supplant the Hapsburgs in the rulership of the Dual Empire, such a Prussian contempt for the Hapsburgs and for the Austrians, for the Slav races subject to Emperor Charles' rule, that the Kaiser would never dare to show his face again at Vienna.

What probably William dreads even still more are the revelations concerning his incredibly unflattering conduct toward both his parents.

"I may add that nowhere would the confession of these memoirs by the British Government and their publication create greater reaction than in Germany, where the cult of Bismarck grows rather than diminishes with years, especially since the beginning of the present war, and where his relatives and his admirers all look for the day when by the publication of these reminiscences the Iron Chancellor's name will be righted in the eyes of the world."

Students of history all over the world look with interest for the publication of this third volume of Bismarck's memoirs and correspondence so dreaded by the Kaiser and are gratified to know that the documents in question have escaped the fate of the equally frank, disconcerting, and voluminous diaries of his own father, the late Emperor Frederick. These other diaries, covering the entire period from 1860 to 1888, were smuggled over to England while Emperor Frederick lay dying—at his request and in obedience to his instructions—by his consort, being carried away, it was said, by members of the suite of Queen Victoria when she visited Berlin to take a last farewell of that son-in-law whom she used always to describe as "my Fritz," and to whom she was deeply devoted. Emperor William was unaware of this removal of the diaries, and the very moment that his father had breathed his last at Potsdam he caused the entire palace to be surrounded with a cordon of troops to prevent the diaries from being carried off. He started a relentless search with a view to their seizure. His abominable treatment of his mother during the following months was due to the knowledge that she had trusted his designs. She claimed them as her private property, and asserted her right to publish them if it seemed to her necessary to defend her husband's memory against the insinuations of her son's entourage. It was only through Queen Victoria's mediation, which the Kaiser invoked, that Empress Frederick was eventually induced to have them brought back from England to Germany and to surrender them to her son, who promptly destroyed them to avoid further risk.

"It is said that if the British Government has not yet proceeded to publish the Bismarck documents now in the possession of the Bank of England, it is owing to the protests of the Bank. Its directors are said to fear that in the event of the publication of the third volume of the memoirs, the Kaiser would be forced to surrender them to the British Government, and that the Kaiser would be forced to surrender them to the British Government, and that the Kaiser would be forced to surrender them to the British Government."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

FIFTEEN MILLION TONS STILL AFLOAT. PRODIGIOUS WORK OF BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE.

TRADE SACRIFICED TO WAR.
After three years of war, and in spite of the piracy of German U-boats, whether normal or "intensive," the United Kingdom still possesses over 15 million tons of ocean-going shipping.

That, says the Daily Chronicle, is the salient fact of an examination of the figures dealing with the mercantile marine and the multifarious duties in which it is engaged. They come from a source which may be regarded as wholly reliable.

Before the war the ocean-going vessels on the United Kingdom register represented between 17 and 18 million tons, but of these about 2,400,000 tons were engaged abroad. Fifty per cent. of these ships have been brought home to supply our urgent needs. As regards home service, the position may be put thus:

	July 1914.	July 1917.
On import trade.....	15,000,000 tons	7,500,000 tons
On war service.....	nil	9,500,000 tons
Total.....	15,000,000 tons	14,000,000 tons

A further million tons of the total is being used on war service on the out journey, but is available for imports.

Some of the speediest and most efficient vessels are auxiliary cruisers; others are floating hospitals. Many are transports. A whole fleet is engaged in taking coal and oil and supplies to the Navy; a very substantial number is assigned to the Allies for the carriage of munitions and essential foodstuffs, and there is the constant carriage of supplies to our armies at the various fronts.

ALL SHIPS REQUISITIONED.

With the exception of a few vessels engaged in distant waters on work which is vital to British Colonies, and of vessels chartered to France and Italy, the British Government has requisitioned about 97 per cent. of the ocean-going tonnage on the register. All British liners have been requisitioned, and in both cases the owners receive hire at Government rates, and the profits derived from private freight go to the Government, and not to the shipowner. Moreover, the coastal traffic of the Kingdom is being subjected to a searching review for the purpose of withdrawing vessels which can be utilised for ocean-going work, and of bringing about a limitation of rates wherever possible.

One of the results of these measures is that at present the current market value of neutral ships is double that of British ships.

The effect of the derangement of shipping on last year's trade compared with pre-war conditions may be thus summarised:

Before the war we were importing at the rate of about 50,000,000 tons a year. In 1916 our imports fell to about 43,000,000 tons, and in the present year it will be considerably less. Of the 50,000,000 tons of goods we were importing, a quarter, the rest was practically all employed on the consumption in promoting the industries and commerce of peace. In 1916, however, two-thirds of all our supplies from overseas consisted of foodstuffs, munitions of war, and the material for the manufacture of a greatly reduced total productive industries.

QUANTITIES AND VALUE.

An examination of the value of our imports yields equally significant results. In 1913 our total imports were valued at 700 millions sterling, of which about 94 millions came from the countries with which we are now at war. In 1916 our imports were valued at 946 millions sterling. The great rise in prices accounts for a large part of the phenomenon of an increase in value with a decline in bulk, but on the best estimate that can be made, it would appear that if in 1916 we had imported the 43 million tons of goods which we obtained from the same countries, and in the same proportion as we imported before the war, they would have cost us rather less than 800 million pounds.

We paid, therefore, in the year 1916 150 million pounds more than our imports would have cost us if we had continued to buy the same class of commodities and from the same sources as before the war. We have therefore not only sacrificed, ruthlessly, the needs of industry and commerce; we have in addition paid a far higher price for the unproductive material of war which circumstances have compelled us to substitute.

GERMANY'S GRIP ON THE BALKANS.

The firmness of Germany's grip on the Balkans is revealed in an article in the Augsburger Postzeitung by Professor Engert, who says that the whole railway from Belgrade to Constantinople is being operated by German railwaymen and that German soldiers form a guard at every station. He declares that the entire management of the railway is in German hands.

Government making use of its authority to seize the documents for political purposes, the confidence reposed at home, and especially abroad, in the bank as a fiduciary institution would be impaired. Foreign rulers, foreign Governments, Latin-American dictators, capitalists, from China, from the Orient, and other parts of the earth have always felt that the one place in the world where their riches would be safe, and secure from all seizure was in the vaults of the Bank of England, the safest refuge on the face of the globe. The directors hold that the fame of the Bank as such would be injuriously affected were it forced to surrender to the Government the memoirs and papers of Prince Bismarck, even though they be in every sense of the word enemy property.

THE SACRED WAY. ETERNAL MEMORIAL OF SACRIFICE AND GLORY.

[BY E. TEMPLE THURSTON.]
Beside the atmosphere of sentiment so vividly colouring the conception of the Sacred Road, which, in its double sense, will lie across the very heart of France, there is as well the stirring and noble purpose of reconstruction.

Down all that 400 miles of country across which the line of battle has been flung, some hundreds of thousands of acres have been laid in such waste as the mind can scarcely conceive, and bewilder the eye that sees it. For it is not only the debris of battle, the lavish waste of all the countless materials of war, it is not only the earthquake of three years' bombardment that has churned the soil into an unsightly spume of mud and stones, but the very soil itself has been poisoned and its life destroyed by the impregnating chemicals of the millions of high explosive shells.

THE ORIGINATOR.

It was M. Clementel who, when considering all the varied aspects of the situation, the fruit trees and forest trees that must be found, the gardens that must be replanted, the homes that must be rebuilt, conceived the idea of combining with the work this scheme of a lasting memorial. One may call it a Sacred Road. In France they call it "Le Foyer Club of France," assisted in council by M. Dufer, the vice-president of the club. M. Clementel has set that idea in motion. Lieut. George Truffaut, Directeur des Pépinières (Nursery Gardens), has been sent over as delegate to England to secure the co-operation of the "Footing Club of England and the agricultural and horticultural societies, and a committee has already been formed to promote the interests of the scheme.

Many people may wonder how such a road can be constructed through property which, though in a devastated condition, now still belongs to private owners. But there are special laws in France which allow the expropriations of land by the Government. In every district what is known as the cadastre—a detailed survey in maps—is kept from year to year by the mayors of towns in the centre of each district. These maps, which are built and rebuilt, is to be found on these maps, with its valuation, and with this for basis with the laws of expropriation which are a peculiar feature of French law the land will be secured for the purpose of the memorial.

On this same principle of purchase, the Route de la Corniche from Hyeres to Cannes, well-known to every motorist who has travelled abroad, was constructed to preserve for all time the beauties of that coast line which lies along the shores of the Mediterranean. So in effect will this Route de la Mémoire Sacree be secured for the people of all time to behold, not the beauties of nature, but the desecration no less than the self-sacrifice of men.

As with the Route de la Corniche, this Sacred Road, with its cemeteries, its forests at either side, its sights of ruined villages and its broken churches, will be kept up by the Ponts et Chaussées, which is a department especially set aside for this work in the Bureau des Travaux Publics. The scheme is no novel one in this respect. The Route de la Corniche is a simple precedent enough. But while this road is to be constructed to preserve the world has ever seen, there is also embraced with it the memory of the purpose, the purpose of reconstruction with which men must build up afresh that which by the hands of men has been so wantonly destroyed.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Here is a work of reconstruction in Belgium and in France to which all the Allied and neutral peoples of civilization should find it in their hearts to lend a hand. One has only to think of the fields and meadows, the towns and villages of England, and the sights of ruined villages and its broken churches, which is a department especially set aside for this work in the Bureau des Travaux Publics. The scheme is no novel one in this respect. The Route de la Corniche is a simple precedent enough. But while this road is to be constructed to preserve the world has ever seen, there is also embraced with it the memory of the purpose, the purpose of reconstruction with which men must build up afresh that which by the hands of men has been so wantonly destroyed.

Upon a comité d'honneur and a conseil d'administration are to be found the names of M. Fernand David, the French Minister of Agriculture, M. Leon Bourgeois, Minister of Public Works, and M. Clementel, Minister of Commerce, all of whom have pledged themselves and their interests to this plan of reconstruction, the work for which has begun even now in order that no time may be lost when once peace has been declared.

When one considers the number of orchards that have been wantonly destroyed, the trees which ruthlessly have been cut down in the glory of eagerness to serve no military purpose, the gardens, homes, and sacred places that have been pitilessly decimated, one can easily see the vast proportions of the work that lies in front of the Government of France when the war is over. Before us in England there is enough in all conscience to be done, but where is there to be faced such bitter labour as this?

WORK FOR SOLDIERS.

This is a labour upon which, when the war is over, thousands of men in the French army will be employed while they are gradually being brought back to their peace-time employments. The aid of the Royal Horticultural and the Royal Agricultural Societies of England will be invaluable in the progress of this work. For fruit trees and forest trees must be found to make the double line of generous woods that will grow from the coast of Flanders to the very borders of Swiss territory. Through Albert, where much rebuilding can be done, through Peronne, St. Quentin, and the Chemin de Dames that road will run towards Rheims with its hollow shell of one of the most beautiful cathedrals in the world. Where possible, as for instance at Harcourt, the old, whole forests will need replanting, where over the acres of ground once green with leafy trees, the shattered stumps now stand, all shattered limbs of nature.

There are some who still affirm that even now in England we have not learnt the deeper truths of war, and despite the fact that thousands have borne wounds that even time may not be long enough to heal, there is yet this aspect of that statement which is true. We know but little of the ruined homes, of the devastated fields, stretching in all their horror of unimagined desolation to the very horizon. We know nothing but what a few pictures can never succeed in truly conjuring to the mind.—Daily Express.

TOMMY'S SPIRIT MORTIFIES HIS FOE. DOES HIS BIT WITH SONG ON HIS LIPS.

An incident which deserves to become historic is that of certain Royal Fusiliers who were out in the line of battered trench and shell holes along the Broenbeck, and the enemy was shelling them (writes The Times correspondent). They had practically no shelter, and the Germans knew the range of the position they had recently lost to a yard.

There was nothing for the Fusiliers to do but stick it until such time as our own guns could beat down the enemy batteries. Meanwhile it was about as heavy shelling as troops can be called on to stand. Then some one among the Fusiliers started singing, and what he sang was an army version of "In These Hard Times." Perhaps you know the song:

You've got to put up with anything
In these hard times.

Other voices took it up till, from the whole line of shell holes, when the men crouched with the dead in the blood-stained water and the fragments of trench, the chorus welled up mightily. The earth shook to the shell bursts, and the air was thick with fumes and dirt and debris, and through the crashing and the muck the song rose rollicking on:

Oh, if you live to be ninety-four
And carry on to the end of the war
You may get leave, but not before.

In these hard times.

Our men back in the support lines heard it, and they took it up. The enemy across the way must have heard it, too, and marvelled. The Fusiliers tended to their dead and cared for their wounded, singing while they worked. They squatted, hunched in their shell holes while the great shells shrieked overhead, or plunging, heaped them with mud, and still they sang.

You may get more or you may get less,
But apple and plum's your best, I guess,
For the strawberry jam's for the ser-
geants' mess.

In these hard times.

Last night I was at the entertainment given by the formation to which these Royal Fusiliers belong in a temporary bath and tarpaulin theatre which holds 500 men. One of the numbers on the programme was this song, sung by a man, now a private, but well-known to the London music-halls in peace time. Some of these same Fusiliers who had lived and sung through all that hell were there, and you ought to have heard those 500 voices swing into the chorus till it seemed that the whole tarpaulin roof bellied to the sound.

I do not know whose property the song may be, but I do know that all the rights, copyright, and title therein, with all the hereditaments and appurtenances ought henceforward to be deeded to and vested in the regiment of the Royal Fusiliers, so that at mess, in billets, and on the march they may sing it as their own and tell in generations to come how in 1917 the Germans heard them sing it on the Broenbeck.

THE BEST SAUCE!

"There is no sauce like appetite," says an old proverb, and the statement is altogether true. With a keen appetite you can relish the plainest food, while without it the daintiest morsel fails to tempt you. Loss of appetite is a sure sign that something is wrong with the digestive system, and if you are wise you will not ignore that or any other danger signal.

Now, digestion is the prime function of life—physiologically speaking—the process by which the food you eat is ultimately converted into blood, brain, and muscle. The process, in short, by which you exist, and compared to which all else is unimportant, even trivial. It is a long and complete process, and any failure in any part of it must of necessity be injurious to health. Digestion sums up and includes every function of the body, and if you allow your digestion—your stomach, liver, and bowels—to get out of order, your whole system will surely suffer.

If digestion is therefore the fundamental ailment of the human race, the disease from which—barring accidents—nearly all other disorders spring. This is a strong assertion, but it is true, and for this reason: Good food, when perfectly digested, becomes pure, rich blood, in which the germs of disease cannot live; your body being thus fully nourished, every organ does the work which Nature intended it to do: the system is healthy, reserve force, strength to resist, and disease cannot get hold of your system.

On the other hand, food (however good it may be) imperfectly digested cannot make pure blood, because it cannot yield its nourishment; your system is starved, every organ of your body right up to the brain suffers for want of sustenance; you become weak, nervous, anemic; while impurities due to decomposition of the undigested mass in stomach and bowels, are drawn into your blood to poison your whole system and prepare the way for dangerous diseases.

It will thus be seen how all important is this matter of digestion, affecting, as it does, every other function of the body, and how earnestly you should strive to keep it active. It is the foundation of your physical bodily well-being, for without a sound digestion good health is utterly, hopelessly impossible.

On the slightest indication of digestive weakness take Mother Seigel's Syrup. Don't hesitate or delay about it. It tones and invigorates the stomach, liver and bowels, cleanses the blood and promotes perfect digestion, perfect assimilation, and therefore perfect health. When you notice the early symptoms of indigestion—failing appetite, furred tongue, wind, headache, flatus—take Mother Seigel's Syrup; do not wait for the more serious effects, and you will be saved months, perhaps years, of suffering.

[39-113]

Real, there is yet this aspect of that statement which is true. We know but little of the ruined homes, of the devastated fields, stretching in all their horror of unimagined desolation to the very horizon. We know nothing but what a few pictures can never succeed in truly conjuring to the mind.—Daily Express.

Cuticura Soothes



Itching Scalps

On retiring touch spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. This treatment does much to keep the scalp clean and healthy and to promote hair growth. Sample Each Free by Post. Address Postmaster, Cuticura, New York, N.Y. Sold everywhere.

[39-14]

Treat your hair kindly

You desire fine, beautiful hair. Therefore you must treat it kindly—nourish it, preserve it, care for it by regularly using

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

"For Your Hair"

This French hair oil has been used for over 120 years. It has preserved the value of hair and hair parts. Do not try other hair oils until you have tried Rowland's Macassar Oil. It is a golden rule for all who desire fine hair. Rowland & Co., 12, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris, France.

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CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S

[39-14]

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

[39-14]

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Large service on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(KILPATRICK & ECKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMOI and SHANGHAI	"RENGKING"	On 18th Nov. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 22nd Nov. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 24th Nov. 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone 39.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class, Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in saloons and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days)

"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	SUNDAY, 18th Nov. at 10 A.M.
"BAITAN"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 20th Nov. at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to

DOUGLAS LAFRAIE & CO.

General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Steamer Service

CALCUTTA STRAITS SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

As above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID BARNES & CO., LTD.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Taking Passengers and Cargo to
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
Octomero			1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave Hong Kong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available to Vis-a-vis Marine Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO

AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st and 2nd BALLOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

Passenger Sailings:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave S'pore about	Due at MARSEILLES (if sailing about)	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is Temporarily Suspended.			

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Barrowmen, Mr. Wm. Gossard & Donald, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, (Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, TOKIWA MARU (SATURDAY, 8th KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and Ocap. Uraga 15,150) Dec. at 11 A.M. YOKOHAMA

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWN-VILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and TANGO MARU MONDAY, 16th YOKOHAMA Ocap. Uraga 12,500 Nov. at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and KASHIMA MARU THURSDAY, 22nd YOKOHAMA Ocap. Uraga 2,000 Nov. at 11 A.M. KASHIMA MARU MONDAY, 3rd YOKOHAMA Ocap. Uraga 6,000 Dec. at 11 A.M. SUWA MARU FRIDAY, 14th YOKOHAMA Ocap. Uraga 21,000 Dec. at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and BENTEN MARU (SATURDAY, 1st YOKOHAMA Ocap. Uraga 8,000 Dec.

KOBE and TOTOMI MARU (SUNDAY, 2nd Dec.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLOMBO.

For Further Information, apply to

Telephone Nos. 422 and 424

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
K. MORE, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hong Kong
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 23rd Nov.
PERSEA MARU	8,000	FRI., 7th Dec.
SIBERIA MARU	15,000	MON., 31st Dec.
TENYO MARU	22,000	WED., 11th Jan.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	WED., 23rd Jan.

The ss "Nippon Maru" and ss "Perla Maru" will call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,300 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 1274 and 2275.

T. DAY, Agent,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Djibouti, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE and TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MANILA, HAKODATE, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

"CHICAGO MARU" TUESDAY, 20th Nov. at 5 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU" MONDAY, 10th Dec. at 5 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Peking and ports en route at intermediate ports in Japan. Over-land cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and vice versa are made at Peking and ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Manila, Davao and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Aoying, T. Kao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"ANAKURA MARU" SUNDAY, 18th Nov. at 10 A.M.

"GOSHU MARU" THURSDAY, 22nd Nov. at 10 A.M.

"KASU MARU" SUN, 25th Nov. at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be in use.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

Including the Movements of the Local Markets.

24 PAGES!

24 PAGES!!

24 PAGES!!!

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	7.30 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	2.30 P.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	7.30 A.M.	—
Aberdeen, Auteau Ping Shan, Sai Kung	4.00 P.M.	—
Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Samshui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M.	6.00 P.M.
	1.30 P.M.	—
	5.00 P.M.	—
Macao	7.15 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
	1.30 P.M.	—
	6.00 P.M.	—
Kongmoon	7.30 A.M.	6.00 P.M.
	1.30 P.M.	—
	6.00 P.M.	—
Namtau and Sammei	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Shamshui	4.00 P.M.	—

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS, ON HOLIDAYS
Macao	7.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M.
	1.30 P.M.	—
	6.00 P.M.	—
Canton	7.30 A.M.	9.30 P.M.
	1.30 P.M.	—
	6.00 P.M.	—
Tai Ping Tang	7.30 A.M.	9.30 P.M.
	1.30 P.M.	—
	6.00 P.M.	—
Shak Ki	7.30 A.M.	9.30 P.M.
	1.30 P.M.	—
	6.00 P.M.	—
Kongmoon	7.30 A.M.	9.30 P.M.
	1.30 P.M.	—
	6.00 P.M.	—
Kumshui	7.30 A.M.	9.30 P.M.
	1.30 P.M.	—
	6.00 P.M.	—
Kaukang	7.30 A.M.	9.30 P.M.
	1.30 P.M.	—
	6.00 P.M.	—

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 16TH NOVEMBER, 1917.

STOCKS	PAID UP VALUE	OFFICIAL QUOTATION 10.00 A.M.	CLOSING QUOTATION	LAST DIVIDEND
BANKS—				
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$125	\$630, sellers	\$628 1/2	1st s/o 1917
INSURANCES—				
Canton	\$50	\$320, sellers	\$315	for 1916
China Fire	\$30	\$180, buyers	\$175	for 1916
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$310	\$305	for 1916
North China	\$5	\$112 1/2, x div.	\$112 1/2	for 1916
Union	\$100	\$775, sel. [D.	\$775	for 1916
Yangtze	\$50	\$250	\$245	for 1916
SHIPPING—				
Douglas S.S. Co.	\$50	\$75	\$75	for year ending 30/6/17
Canton Steamboat	\$15	\$184, sellers	\$180	for 1916
Indo-China Frt. Co.	\$5	\$114, buyers	\$112 1/2	for 1916
Do. Del.	\$5	\$114, sel.	\$112 1/2	for 1916
Star Ferry Co.	\$10	\$25	\$24 1/2	for year ending 30/6/17
RAFFINERIES—				
China Sugars	\$100	\$841, buyers	\$835	for 1916
Malayan Sugars	\$50	\$25	\$24 1/2	for 1916
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS—				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	\$50	\$36, buyers	\$35	for 1916
H. and W. Dock Co.	\$50	\$113, buy.	\$112 1/2	for 1916
Shanghai Docks	\$100	\$15, 75	\$14 1/2	for year ending 30/6/17
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS—				
Central Estates	\$100	\$90, buyers	\$88 1/2	for 1916
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$90, buyers	\$88 1/2	for 1916
Hongkong Land	\$100	\$90, sel.	\$88 1/2	for 1916
Hongkong I and Reclamation	\$75	\$115	\$112 1/2	for 1916
Humphrey, Estates	\$10	\$55, sel.	\$54 1/2	for 1916
Kowloon Land	\$50	\$75, buyers	\$74 1/2	for 1916
West Point	\$50	\$75, buyers	\$74 1/2	for 1916
COAL—				
Langkats	\$10	\$12 1/2, buy.	\$12 1/2	for year ending 31/10/16
Shells	\$1	\$107 1/2	\$107 1/2	for 1916
Ural Caspians	\$1	\$30	\$29 1/2	for 1916/17
MIXING—				
Kailans	\$1	\$40	\$39 1/2	for year ending 30/6/17
Baubs	\$1	\$25, sellers	\$24 1/2	for 1916
Tronoh	\$1	\$25	\$24 1/2	for 1916
COTTON MILLS—				
Kwo	\$10	\$155	\$150	for year ending 31/10/16
Kong Yik	\$10	\$15, buy.	\$14 1/2	for year ending 30/11/16
Oriental C. S. Co., Ltd.	\$10	\$361	\$355	for 1916
Shanghai	\$10	\$114, sel.	\$112 1/2	for year ending 30/6/17
Yangtze	\$10	\$5.60, buy	\$5.50	for 1916
MISCELLANEOUS—				
China Borneo	\$12	\$64, sel.	\$62	for 1916
China Lights	\$12	\$13 1/2, 3.45	\$13 1/2	for 1916
China Provident	\$12	\$73, buyers	\$72 1/2	for 1916
Dairy Farms	\$12	\$6	\$5 1/2	for 1916
Green Island Cement	\$75	\$73.50, sel.	\$72 1/2	for 1916
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$48, buyers	\$47 1/2	for 1916
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$147 1/2	\$145	for 1916
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$29	\$28 1/2	for 1916
Hongkong Steels	\$10	\$10	\$9 1/2	for year ending 31/10/17
Hongkong Trans	\$1	\$6.00, sel.	\$5.90	for year ending 31/10/17
Peak Trans Old	\$10	\$23, sellers	\$22 1/2	for year ending 31/10/17
Do. New	\$1	\$30.50, sel.	\$30	for year ending 31/10/17
Beam Laundries	\$5	\$3, buyers	\$2 1/2	for 1916
Union Waterworks	\$7	\$13	\$12 1/2	for 1916
Watson & Co.	\$10	\$2	\$1 1/2	for 1916
Wm. Powell, Limited	\$7	\$2, sellers	\$1 1/2	for 1916

RUBBERS (Singapore Currency)	PAID UP VALUE	YEAR ENDS	LASTEST QUOTATION	DIVIDEND FOR LAST YEAR	INT. DIV. TO DATE
Alor Gajah	\$1	Sept.	\$4.70	50 p.c.	40 p.c.
Ayer Panas	\$1	Jan.	\$12.25	35 p.c.	10 p.c.
Glenaly	\$1	Oct.	\$2.55	30 p.c.	10 p.c.
Kedah	\$1	April	\$4.00 x d.	55 p.c.	10 p.c.
Kempas	\$1	June	\$9.40	40 p.c.	—
Malaka Finta	\$1	Aug.	\$3.10	30 p.c.	20 p.c.
Malakoff	\$1	Dec.	\$4.70	30 p.c.	15 p.c.
New Serendah	\$1	Dec.	\$4.90	30 p.c.	10 p.c.
Sandyroft	\$1	Jan.	\$4.75	30 p.c.	5 p.c.
Tanah	\$1	Dec.	\$2.50	30 p.c.	10 p.c.
Plantation Rubber in London	\$10	Dec.	\$2.75	—	—

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers

COMMERCIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

November 16th	
On LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/11
Bank Bills, on demand	2/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	2/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	2/11 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	2/11 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months sight	2/11 1/2
On PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	40 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	41 1/2
On NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	69 1/2
Credit, at 30 days sight	—
On BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	—
On CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	—
On SHANGHAI—	
Bank Bills, at sight	—
Private, 30 days sight	—
On YOKOHAMA—On demand	134 1/2
On MANILA—On demand—Poco	139
On SINGAPORE—On demand	124
On BATAVIA—On demand	162
On HAITHONG—On demand	21 1/2 p.m.s.
On SAIGON—On demand	21 1/2 p.m.s.
On BANGKOK—On demand	21 1/2 p.m.s.
Sovereign Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 6.75
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$43.50
SILVER, per oz.	43 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS	
Hongkong 30 cents piece	\$0.00 Premium
Hongkong 10 "	\$0.00 Discount
Canton 30 "	\$0.00
Canton 10 "	\$0.00

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, OCEAN, AUSTRALIA BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding via Bombay, to Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to

E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

BROSSARD & MOPIN,

Reinforced Concrete Specialists, Singapore and Saigon.

Are fully equipped to design and build any structure of reinforced concrete, such as

Buildings—Godowns, factories, foundations, frames, floors, roofs of residential quarters, offices, foundations in bad ground.

Wharves, Bridges, Culverts, Chimneys, Towers, Reservoirs.

Bios.

Retaining Walls, Dams, etc.

Designs and estimates on application to the Agent:—

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD..

14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ———— Francs 45,000,000

(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic)

Chairman of the Board ———— André Berthelot.

General Manager ———— A. J. Parnotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON.

RANKERS: In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: National City Bank.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNELL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, 5, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 14th Nov. 1917.

Tel. No. 2222.

Hongkong, 14th Nov. 1917.

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THE
SMOKE
of
CONNOISSEURS.

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PERFECTOS.

HIGHEST
GRADE
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BOUQUETS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ———— \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds ————

Steeling \$1,500,000, at 2/— \$15,000,000

Silver ———— \$15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. B. H. DODWELL—Chairman.

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLT—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. ANTON, O. S. Gubbay, Esq.

F. C. Bulcher, Esq. E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

A. H. Compton, Esq. W. L. Patterson, Esq.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGERS:

Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

SHANGHAI—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 3 " " " "

" 12 " 4 " " " "

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1917.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorized Capital ———— £1,000,000

Subscribed " ———— 1,125,000

Paid-up " ———— 600,000

Reserve Fund ———— 600,000

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Penang, Singapore, etc.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

O. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.

No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 28th May, 1916.

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